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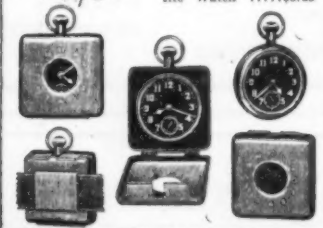
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LOSSES BY SUBMARINES.

The real seriousness of the German submarine campaign at present, in the opinion of the Engineer of London, England, lies in the fact that Great Britain is not yet replacing by new tonnage the losses which it is daily experiencing.

"Even if our losses are decreasing," says the Engineer, "the question of concentrating on a mercantile program in addition to the naval construction required, is one that is barely twelve months old, and though Sir Eric Geddes recently informed the House of Commons that in 1917 we ought to equal the tonnage produced in 1913, we must not forget that the losses are still continuing, and that it will be many months before the value of this increase in mercantile tonnage is felt. Even if our losses are decreasing and our output increasing, even though German submarines continue to perish faster than at present, more and more are being produced, and no one knows what their yards may put forth. The pinch in shortage of tonnage seems most likely to be felt during the next six months. No one doubts that the losses will increase again as they did last April, and meanwhile new construction in both this country and the United States is being pressed forward most energetically, but it is in the immediate future that difficulties seem likely to arise.

"There is no disguising the fact that the shipping problem will be very acute during the next three or four months. There is no need for alarm, but there is every necessity for all care to be taken to ensure that the fullest value is obtained from the tonnage that is available.

"That we can before long produce all the tonnage required is not disputed: to do so, however, involves quantities of labor and material that are simultaneously required for other purposes. Shipbuilding, however, is the most urgent business, and most important form of national service at the present time, and however diluted it may be, it must necessarily involve the withdrawal of a large number of men and women from other trades. Luckily the material shortage is greatly obviated by the entry of the United States into the war: facilities for laying down additional tonnage already exist. The crux of the whole position would seem to be in our ability to find sufficient labor to deal with the construction, and to carry on with our depleted tonnage until such time in this year when our new construction is not only sufficiently rapid to make good our losses, but also to afford a handsome margin over and above them to relieve the present situation. When that is accomplished the German submarine campaign will have been virtually defeated; at present it is merely held in check."

VALUE OF RAFTS IN LIFE SAVING AT SEA.

A convincing illustration of the value of rafts as life-saving equipment of sea-going vessels, frequently emphasized by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is given in a story told in the Hydrographic Bulletin for Jan. 16. It reads:

"On —, the U.S.S. Vulcan, while doing special duty in assisting members of the crew of the — had occasion to devise some method of getting men off the said steamer in a very rough sea when lifeboats would not have succeeded. Owing to the complete success of the method used, it is thought worthy of attention, and the following report is made as a matter of experience gained which may be used by others if occasion arises. Both ships were lying in the trough of the sea and unable to launch a lifeboat. The Vulcan lay with bow under the lee quarter of the ship in distress and a Carley life raft was launched from quarterdeck of Vulcan with a 4-inch line attached. The float immediately worked to windward and was alongside in less than fifteen minutes. Distance between ships was 500 yards. Care had to be exercised as float had a tendency to go around the bow of the ship in distress, as the minute it touched her side it worked forward. Had it gone under stern of steamer it would have been smashed, as the vessel rose and fell in the seaway.

"When the raft was loaded, signal was given to heave away. Before leaving ship in distress a line was attached for return trip as a safeguard in case line on rescuing ship should part. It took about twenty-five minutes to heave raft along weather side, where it lay well off the ship. Each man was thrown a separate life line which he secured around his person, under the arms, and then was hauled on board. When the second float load was ready to return there were over 480 fathoms of 4-inch line out, and it took about forty minutes to heave it in with a winch, as the raft was continually washed by big seas and there was considerable strain on the line. Officers who came aboard, on being questioned, stated that they had no trouble hanging on and that the raft never had a tendency to capsize. While the ships were rolling deeply and seas breaking, oil was used by both vessels. Oil from the ship in distress formed a pool on the lee side and oil from the Vulcan worked to windward. The effect was remarkable; the space between the ships was free from breaking seas, although the seas tumbled aboard both vessels. Oil was used variously, first from heads on forward end and after end of Vulcan; also wads of waste were soaked in oil and thrown overboard in the vicinity of the raft on leaving ship's side, following same as if tied to it. Oil used was regular lubricating oil. The life raft used was of the Carley type, twelve feet long, seven feet wide, and eighteen inches deep. Condition after use was excellent."

THEORY OF SHIP CAMOUFLAGE.

The following statement has been issued through the British Press Bureau: It has been stated at various times in the press that the Admiralty have not realized the value of camouflage as a means of assisting to defeat the attacks of enemy submarines on mercantile shipping, and that such camouflage as has been tried is not of British origin. It can be stated that the Admiralty are fully alive to its value, and several months ago a system of camouflage was originated. The principles governing it cannot be divulged at present, but it may be said that it has not invisibility for its basis.

The theory of rendering ships invisible at sea by painting them various colors is no longer tenable; endless endeavors have been made in this direction, and numerous schemes given fair trial by the Admiralty under actual conditions at sea. The results of these trials have invariably been disappointing, and it has been finally established that, unless a vessel and her smoke can be rendered absolutely invisible, no useful purpose is served.

The application of Thayer's law is most commonly put forward as a means of obtaining invisibility. This,

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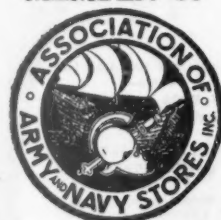
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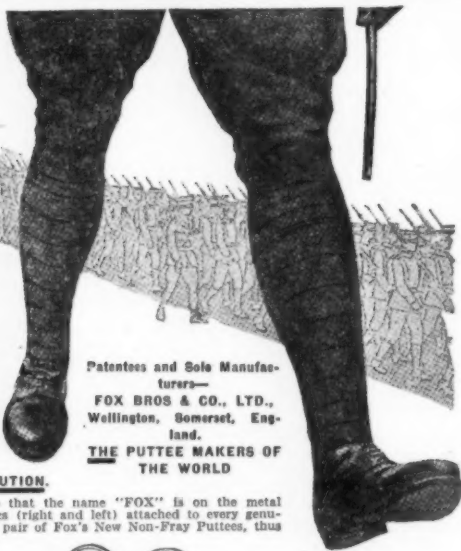


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broadly speaking, is an adaptation of nature's means for eliminating shadows, and so reducing the visibility of birds and animals at close quarters, either for purposes of attack or defense, and it is stated that this can be applied to ships by painting the ceilings of promenade decks or other projecting structures white, in order to eliminate all shadows. Actual experiences at sea have proved that this is a fallacy, and that the paint itself being dependent on the light of the sky will not overcome shadows. The scheme now in use has been extensively taken up, not only by the British, but also by the Allied Governments, and no stone is being left unturned to utilize this important asset, which is only one of the many devices which are used to combat the enemy's submarine activity.

HOW THE DESTROYER FORCE CROSSED.

The first detailed story of how our Destroyer Force was assembled at the outbreak of the war by the Navy Department, how it crossed the Atlantic, and how it worked in European waters, was told by Comdr. J. K. Taussig, U.S.N., at a meeting in New York city on Jan. 30 held to open a "war thrift" campaign.

"When the United States became a belligerent last April," he said, "one of the first requests the Allies made was that we send as many destroyers and other patrol boats as we could possibly muster over to the other side to assist them in combating the submarines. At 9:30 one April night I received orders to proceed at daylight to my home navy yard to fit out for distant service. What was before me I did not know. There were five other commanding officers of destroyers who received the same orders, and at five o'clock the following morning we left Chesapeake Bay and were on our way to New York and Boston at a high speed, in order that we might get ready as soon as possible for whatever it was to be. So anxious was the Navy Department that the outside world in general know nothing of the movement of these ships that not even I, who was in command of the expedition, was informed of our destination. We went to the navy yards, the ships went in dock, had their bottoms cleaned, painted; we took on stores and provisions to last three months, and in a few days sailed from Boston. My orders were to proceed to a point fifty miles east of Cape Cod, and then open my sealed instructions. Until I got to that point, at midnight of the first night, I did not know that our first port of call was to be Queenstown, Ireland.

"We were ten days in making the trip, due mostly to a southeast gale, which accompanied us for seven of the ten days. So rough was the sea during this time that for seven of the ten days we did not set our mess tables; we ate off our laps. On the ninth day we were pleased to be met by a little British destroyer named the Mary Rose. She picked us up early one morning and came along flying the international signal, 'Welcome to the American Colors.' To this I replied, 'Thank you, we are glad of your company.' The little Mary Rose then accompanied us to Queenstown. We received a very hearty welcome at Queenstown by the British Admiral, Sir Lewis Bailey, and by the others in authority there. They were glad to see us.

"The seriousness of the work before us was made very evident, not only by the large vessels that were being sunk, but by the fact that the night before we entered the harbor a German submarine had planted twelve mines right in the channel. Fortunately for us, they were swept up by the ever-vigilant British mine sweepers before we arrived. The British admiral told us that we would go on patrol duty for six days at a time, and then come in for two or three days' rest. In this patrol duty we were assigned to certain areas, as far as 300 miles off shore, as the submarines were then operating that far out. Our orders were, first to destroy submarines; second, to escort or convoy valuable merchant ships; third, to save lives if we could. We did escort many ships, and we did save many lives.

"I cannot say that we sank many submarines. The submarine, I found, was a very difficult bird to catch. He has tremendous advantage over the surface craft. In the first place, he always sees you first. First, because when on the surface he is very low, and when submerged he has only his periscope out, or perhaps nothing at all. As he was not after destroyers, he avoided us whenever he could. That is, if he saw the destroyer on the horizon the submarine immediately went the other way. Only once did my vessel in seven months succeed in actually firing at a submarine. He then went down after the fifth shot was fired. At that time he was five miles away. But what they are afraid of are the depth charges or depth bombs. I cannot say positively that I sank any submarines. I saw results on several occasions which led me to believe that I had at least damaged one or two.

"The submarines became less active—I won't say they became less active, but they did less damage as the summer wore on, due, undoubtedly, to having more patrol vessels. Then the scheme was taken up of having convoys. The advantage of a convoy is that six or ten destroyers can protect from twenty to thirty merchant ships, while in the patrol system only one destroyer could be with one merchant ship at a time. The convoy system has now developed so that practically all vessels passing through the danger zone are in large convoys of from ten to thirty, with an escort of from six to ten destroyers. These convoy trips would take us out of port from six to eight days. They were very trying days, especially during the latter part of the fall, when the weather got bad. When we are at sea in this way we do not take off our clothes, neither officer nor man.

"The night work was very difficult, as the danger of collision was great, with so many ships without lights operating in close proximity. There are frequent collisions, and we must use our judgment as to whether we should turn on our lights and avoid the danger of collisions and take the risk of a submarine seeing us, or keeping our lights out and taking our chances. We have this to remember, that if a submarine sinks us she only sinks one ship, but a serious collision may result in the sinking of two ships, so it is a matter of judgment.

"The question is, can we beat the submarine? I am sure we can if the people will do their part. We now have enough destroyers, or almost enough, to make the convoy system successful. We want more destroyers in order that we can have a patrol in addition to the convoy. When we convoy we are on the defensive, we do not see the submarine unless it comes to us, but when we are on the patrol we are on the offensive, we go out and look for them, and we bound them until we destroy them or drive them out of the area. So we must have enough for both."

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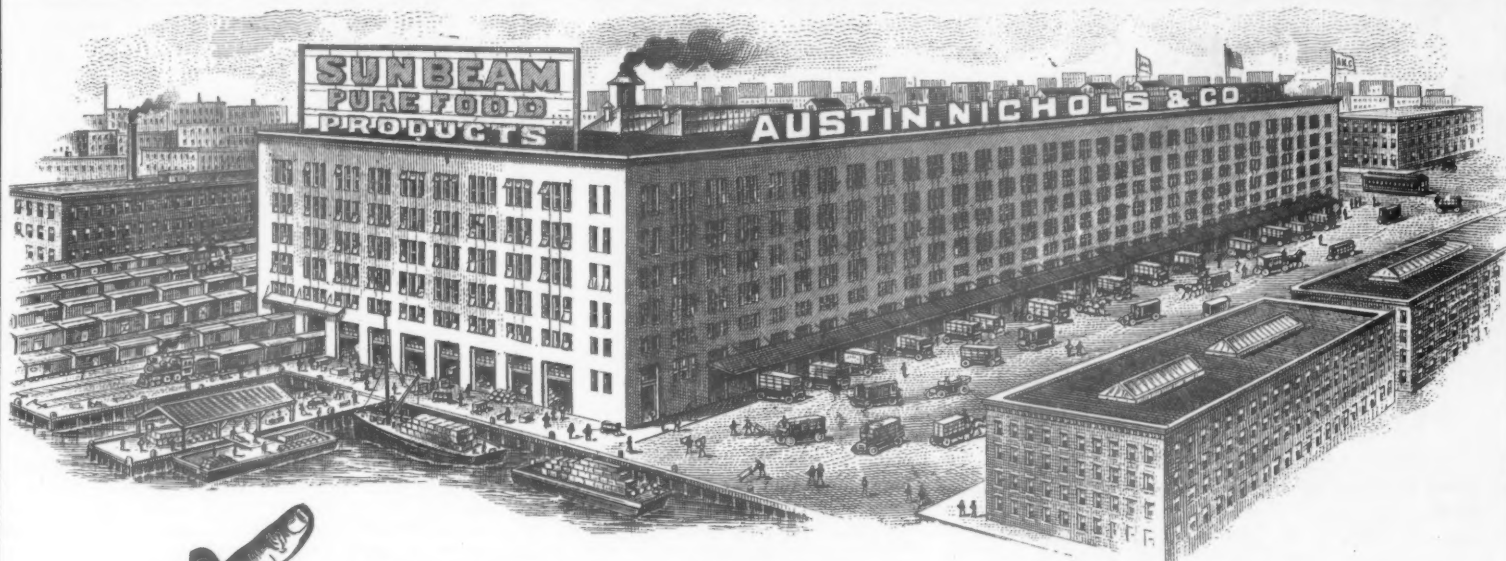
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GEN. SWEETSER AND THE 6TH MASS.

In an article on Quarters on Field Duty which appeared in our issue of Sept. 1, 1917, page 11, a decision of the Comptroller was noted as to this subject in a case in connection with service of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry. The Comptroller decided that officers are not entitled to commutation of quarters on field duty, even though they fail to receive an allowance of tentage and camp equipage where this is an incident of service. Various units of the 6th Massachusetts were on guard duty at places so widely separated, as their commanding officer stated, it was not possible to establish a camp and tentage had not been available. In a comment on the case it was noted that certain New York National Guard troops had been able to establish shelters, although scattered widely over the State when on similar duty.

Gen. Warren E. Sweetser, Inf., N.G. (Mass.), who is now on duty with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, writes that this article recently reached him there and that while the statement of fact is correct, he believes the comment implies a criticism which is unjust, in that it would give the impression that he was not sufficiently active in obtaining shelter for his men while in command of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry. The facts, he writes, were as follows:

"My organization was ordered out about the middle

of April to do guard duty on bridges and public utilities, and were without tentage. My requisitions for this tentage had been in for several months, and these requisitions had been repeatedly followed up by my supply officer and myself, but were informed that no tentage would be issued until after the Regular Army had been supplied. When I received the order to establish guards at various bridges and public utilities I immediately took up the matter of shelter with the railroad officials and the officials of all public utilities where my men were to be stationed and arranged with them for shelter, telling them that I could not and would not put my men out at that time of the year without proper shelter, and that as they were the parties principally interested they should furnish same. They co-operated with me in every way, with the result that my men were well quartered, principally in small wooden shacks built by the railroads for that purpose. These were gotten out very quickly by the railroads and were perfectly satisfactory; therefore, you will see that instead of being lax in getting shelter for my men I obtained same very quickly, and something which was perfectly satisfactory. It was, of course, not practical for my officers to stay in these shelters or such other places as these corporations provided and most of them were obliged to hire quarters in hotels or private houses.

"It was in their interest that I wrote the letter asking that commutation of quarters be allowed, as I believed then and believe now it was right that they should receive it. Perhaps this might also be recognized as showing that I was looking after my command in every

way. My regiment was on this duty about two and one-half months, during which time my officers were all obliged to spend a good deal of money for quarters, and not only for quarters, but for transportation in visiting the various units to make inspections, and to keep up discipline and see that the men were properly cared for. This particular duty is one which requires a great deal of supervision or men get lax and discipline will go to pieces, therefore I required my officers to do a great deal of inspecting. I personally traveled in my rounds of the regiment over three thousand miles in making inspections of the command and this was entirely of my own expense."

It would certainly appear that General Sweetser did everything in his power to make proper provision for his command.

OFFICERS' CLOTHING ALLOWANCES.

In view of the fact that measures have been introduced in Congress providing for the issue of uniforms and arms to the officers of the Armies of the United States "at cost price" the following comments on a very different situation in the British army are both pertinent and grimly entertaining. They are from the Army and Navy Gazette and read:

"In pre-war days the allowances which in moments of spasmodic generosity the government was induced to grant to officers—such as that for camp equipment, which the Sandhurst Cadet received on blossoming into an officer—were never regarded, either by the donors or recipients, as anything more than a help towards purchase of the necessary articles of camp kit. The best of these allowances was that made to the man gaining his commission through the ranks, but even that, comparatively generous in amount as it was, can hardly have been looked upon as a sum sufficiently elastic to buy the complete trousseau, military and civilian, which was absolutely necessary for the man transferring from the sergeants' to the officers' mess. When this war broke out, when it was realized that we must draw for our officers in the new levies and in replacement of the gaps, many and wide, in the officers' corps of the old army, upon a less well-endowed class of men, it was wisely decided to give to all officers an outfit allowance on appointment—and the treasury officials who grudgingly admitted these claims no doubt imagined that they had behaved with a somewhat exuberant generosity. The original amount of this outfit allowance was decided upon three years ago, when the purchasing power of the sovereign, or of its artistic paper equivalent, remained at twenty shillings or thereabouts; but it has not occurred to the authorities to realize that the pound sterling will now only buy some ten shillings' worth of goods, nor has any explanation been forthcoming as to why the government issue of cloth has tended to make the price of uniforms rise rather than to decrease. It seems, then, no more than reasonable to suggest that the authorities should now increase the amount of the outfit allowance, and so allow our budding officers to provide themselves, free of any personal outlay, with the items of uniform they must have, and for which the sum still granted is wholly insufficient to pay."

It is to be observed that the "kit allowance" has been in existence for three years and that the Gazette is arguing for an increase. All our measure for the relief of officers proposes, is merely to have the government provide them with uniforms and accouterments at "cost price." Depending on who establishes the standard of cost, such a measure enacted into law would surely afford some ease of pressure on the individual budgets of Army officers. But if England can do all she does in the way of "kit allowances" for officers we do not see why the United States with its enormous financial resources cannot at least provide our officers with uniforms for the period of the emergency.

CRITICISM BY FRENCH INSTRUCTORS.

A report made by French officers acting as instructors at one of our National Guard divisions on the work of the troops in occupying trenches included the following criticism for the benefit of the command:

"When the battalion commander is moving about in the sector his adjutant is supposed to remain at the command post and takes command, in a way, during the absence of the battalion commander.

"Heads of columns march much too fast in the 'boyaux' communicating trenches. The distance in the different units is much too small; serious checks take place, jostling, running. From the fact that they are obliged to run in order not to get lost the men make a frightful racket with their mess kits. Everybody talks in a loud voice and sometimes yells. Many men smoke. All this is to be strictly and severely repressed while giving to each one all the necessary explanation. Carry the rifle high in order to avoid getting mud in the muzzle.

"At the entrance of each 'boyaux' the signs, not having any arrow, don't give sufficient indication. They should be placed on the back of the trench, not on the firing step, with the sole purpose of being seen.

"In a company in the first line no one knows where the officer is. There are a great deal too many people in the first line. Everybody sits down in the trench without knowing what to do. Orders should be given, organize the service of watchers and their relief. Give tools to each man and give him a task in improving the condition of the trench, from the double point of view of defense and comfort.

"The men think they should keep their packs on their backs because no one tells them to take them off. They should be told. There are too many sentinels in the daytime. A sentinel for every thirty yards of trench is sufficient in the daytime. Two sentinels per squad are necessary at night, the other men being used for the works or patrols. The sentinels guard, but don't know what. They should be given zones to watch, and very clear orders.

"At the right of G Company a space of about 100 meters is entirely unoccupied—this lack of liaison between two units may have the gravest consequences. Men lie down in the bottom of the trench. This should be absolutely prohibited because it obstructs the passage completely. Men remain in the communication trenches and settle down there—should be forbidden—these trenches are solely for the purpose of access.

"In the second line of the 3d platoon Company E was at its place, it seems. Company A, immediately on its right, was also at its place, apparently, but 200 meters between these units were completely deserted. The



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two maps, when consulted, give different limits of occupation.

"The relief of each unit having been finished, its commander should report this fact to his immediate superior; chief of platoon to company commanders; captain to major; battalion commander to colonel."

THE ARMY'S RANK INSIGNIA.

Comparing the insignia of rank of our Army with that of the armies of our Allies, a major of Engineers with the American Expeditionary Forces in France writes:

"A lot of second lieutenants arrived yesterday from the United States with a single gold bar on their shoulders and khaki colored braid on their overcoat sleeves. It makes them more distinguished in appearance than first lieutenants and greatly impresses the French, who, in common with the rest of the world, think gold is superior to silver. We have the same thing in the gold leaf for a major and a silver leaf of the same pattern for a lieutenant colonel.

"It looks to a simple, plain man as if we would do better to give the second lieutenants a single silver bar and the first lieutenants two silver bars like the present insignia for a captain. Give the captain the silver leaf and let the major retain the gold leaf. Give the lieutenant colonel the silver eagle and give the colonel a gold eagle.

"Our system does not seem to be rational and is entirely arbitrary. In every other army in the world a single device—braid, star, pip, etc.—indicates a second lieutenant; two a first lieutenant; three a captain, etc. Officers and civilians are continually having us explain our system, which calls for much memorizing without any mnemonic aid. Also on the sleeves of our overcoats we are one behind other armies. Since we are acting with armies having a definite system we should conform. One braid for a second lieutenant, two for a first lieutenant, three for a captain, four for a major, five for a lieutenant colonel, six for a colonel. The change would be easy to make and would not cost much. As it is our first lieutenants are thought to be second lieutenants, our captains to be first lieutenants, our majors to be captains, etc.

"This is not written at all in criticism of any one. It is just a sort of demand for information from a puzzled man. We adopted the Sam Browne belt. Why not conform in other ways?"

INSIGNIA OF RANK, FRENCH ARMY.

Our correspondent noted also the information as to insignia of rank of the French army which was issued as a bulletin to the 32d Division, National Guard, and appeared in our issue of Dec. 1, page 501. From an experience of over seven months in contact with French officers and from a study of the subject while in Paris he finds a number of errors to be corrected and additions to be made in the data there given, and sends the following as a correct description of French insignia, a subject with which it is well for those of our Army who are going to France to be familiar.

Insignia of rank in the French army is worn on the lower part of the sleeve, and for a second lieutenant consists of a narrow strip of plain gold braid for infantry, or plain silver braid for mounted troops, about three inches long parallel to the edge of the cuff, about four inches from the end of the sleeve. An adjutant, corresponding to our first sergeant, has insignia like the second lieutenant's, but has a red thread lengthwise on the middle of the braid. A sergeant wears a piece of ornamental braid, two-thirds the length of a lieutenant's braid and twice as wide, set at an angle with the edge of the cuff. A sergeant major (corresponding somewhat to our battalion sergeant major) wears two such stripes. A corporal wears two stripes like a sergeant major, but made of cloth, blue for infantry and cavalry, red for artillery.

In the infantry and all foot troops a second lieutenant wears one gold stripe; a first lieutenant wears two gold stripes; a captain wears three gold stripes; a major wears four gold stripes; a lieutenant colonel wears three gold and two silver stripes; a colonel wears five gold stripes. For cavalry, mounted artillery and mounted engineers silver braid is used instead of gold. A lieutenant colonel, of mounted troops, has three silver and two gold braids.

An enlisted man, candidate for a commission, is called an "Aspirant." He wears a chevron from four to six inches high at the end of the sleeve, the point up. The braid, gold or silver, has a red thread woven into it spirally with an interval of about an inch in the spirals.

Officers have narrow braid around their caps, corresponding to the braid on their cuffs, but about half the width. Company adjutants and aspirants have caps like second lieutenants, but the braid has a red thread woven into it spirally as on the cuff of the aspirant.

A brigadier general wears two stars; a major general wears three stars; a lieutenant general four stars; a marshal of France wears six stars (Marshal Joffre is the only marshal since 1870).

A chevron worn on the upper part of the right sleeve for each wound received in action. Chevrons on the left sleeve: the first indicates one year at the front; each additional chevron indicates six months. Hence, five chevrons indicate service at the front since the beginning of the war.

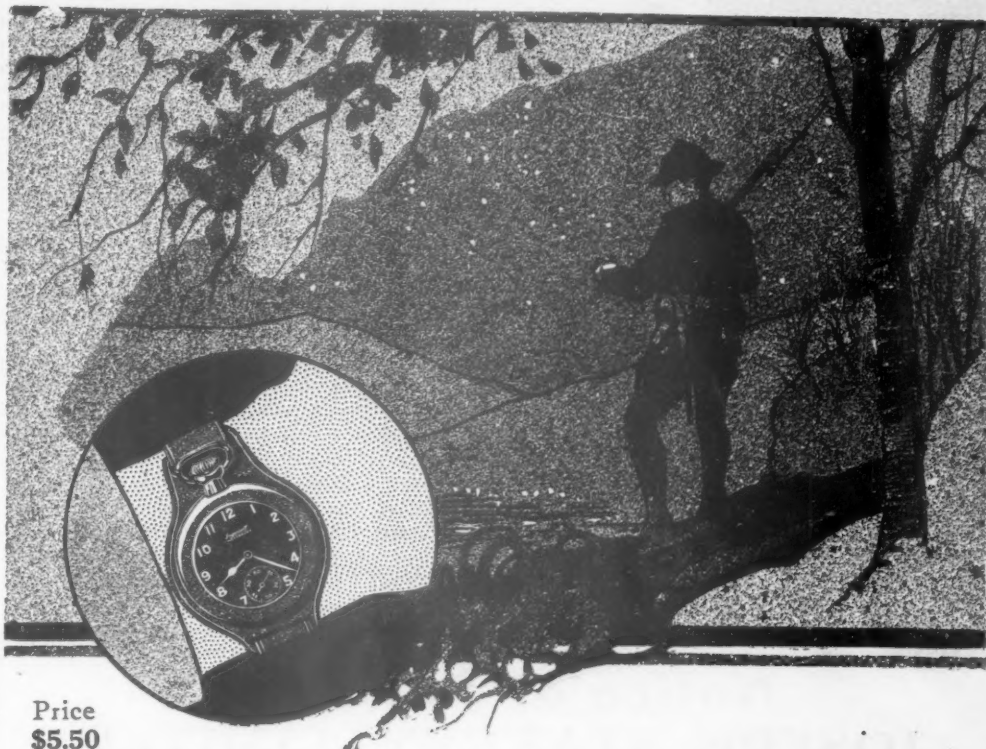
(Note.—It was intended to denote service at the front, but practically every man mobilized wears them, even a lot of men who have never seen the front.)

French Medals and Decorations.

The cord hung in an arm loop from the left shoulder is called the "fourragers." It is worn by all members of a unit mentioned in army orders and whose colors have been decorated. For two citations it is green and red, the colors of the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre. For four citations it is yellow and green, the colors of the ribbon of the Medaille Militaire. For six citations it is scarlet, the color of the ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur. The Foreign Legion was the first to receive the scarlet fourragers.

The "Croix de Guerre," or War Cross, is given for gallantry in action. A bronze star on the ribbon indicates a mention in regimental or brigade orders, a silver star a mention in division orders, a gold star mention in corps orders, a bronze, gold plated palm leaf mention in orders published to the whole army. A solid gold palm leaf replaces seven bronze ones. The Medaille Militaire is the highest decoration an enlisted man can receive. It is said that many badly wounded soldiers give up hope when they receive it, the army tradition being that most of them are presented only to men given up by the surgeons. There is a wounded medal given to men discharged for wounds but liable to re-examination and return to the front. A wounded medal ribbon, bearing a small ruby star, indicates a man finally discharged for wounds. A civilian can wear medals earned while serving as a soldier.

A sergeant is called a sergeant. The man corresponding to our company quartermaster sergeant is a Marechal de Logis. The man corresponding to our battalion quar-



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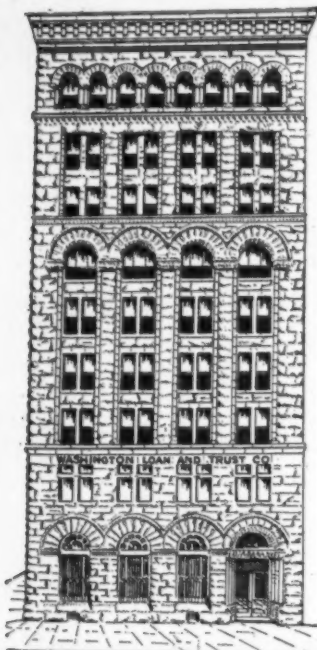
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Work was started on Feb. 16, to turn the Mineola (L. I.) Fair Grounds into an adjunct of the Army Aviation

Field at that place. The property taken over from the Queens-Nassau County Fair Association comprises six big buildings, sixty-three acres of inclosed land and several hundred acres outside. The addition will triple the area of the Aviation Field.



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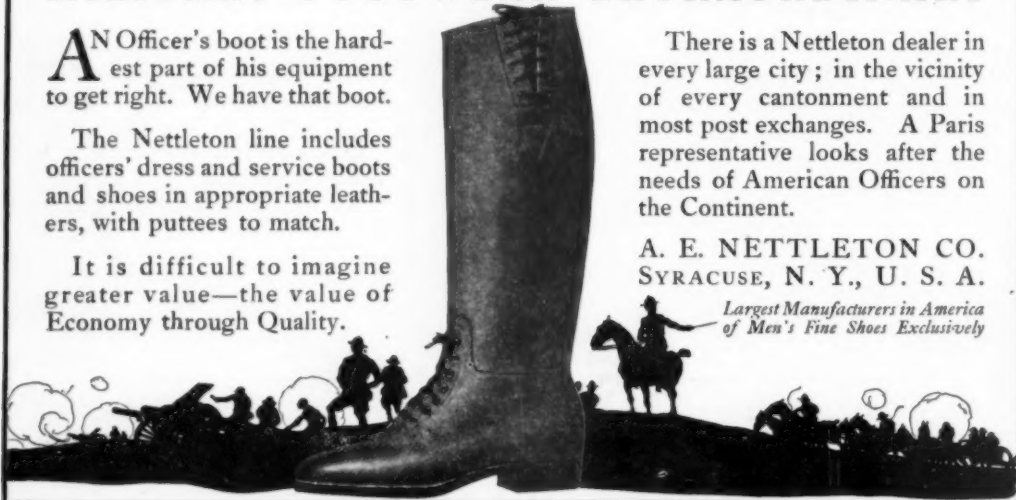
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THE SERVICE MAGAZINES.

The Surgeon General's Office, U.S.A., contributes an article on "Amputations and Artificial Limbs" to the February number of the Military Surgeon. Lieut. Col. Louis C. Duncan, M.C., U.S.A., has a study of "An Epidemic of Measles and Pneumonia." Officers of the Medical Reserve Corps contributing articles include Major John M. Swan, who writes on "The Disposition and Treatment of Patients Who Present Symptoms and Signs of Heart Disease"; Major E. G. Seibert on "The Effects of High Altitudes upon the Efficiency of Aviators," and Lieut. Joseph S. Lawrence on "The Study of Aerobic Bacteria Found in Battle Wounds."

The contents of the Infantry Journal for February include the text of a lecture delivered by Vice Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., to the Civilian Volunteers in September, 1916, on "Military Character"; "Infantry Training under Adverse Conditions," by Lieut. Col. C. B. Stone, jr., 349th Inf.; "How Business Can Help Win the War," by Frank A. Scott, of the War Industries Board; "The Compass as a Weapon," by Capt. T. H. Gillman, of the Canadian army; and "Leadership," by Capt. C. A. Bach, U.S. Cav. An unusually clever feature of the magazine this month is the "Scenario of an unfinished drama in four acts," entitled "Communtation."

In the January issue of the International Military Digest about one-third of the text is made up of summaries of the annual reports of the War Department and its various departments and bureaus. Various phases of the European war are the subject of the remaining admirably edited summaries in the text.

SERVICE PUBLICATIONS.

In his "Combined Army Publications" (George Banta Publishing Co.: Menasha, Wis.), Col. James A. Moss, N.A., has brought together such War Department publications as the Manual for Courts-Martial, Rules of Land Warfare, Field Service Regulations, Small Arms Firing Manual, Manual of Interior Guard Duty, and Uniform Regulations. The volume is conveniently arranged for office use, but would be rather bulky for the field. It is to be noted that the Field Service Regulations include changes only up to No. 5 (Dec. 20, 1916), Changes Nos. 6 and 7 of April and August, 1917, not being included.

"Tactical Walks," by Lieut. Col. William H. Waldron, U.S.A. (George U. Harvey Publishing Co.; New York city), covers the subject of Minor Tactics in seven chapters, ranging from the "Advance Guard" to "A Defensive Position." Colonel Waldron has not only made an extensive study of these tactics, but he has done better than this, he has grasped the weaknesses of the average failure to realize the importance of Minor Tactics, presents them, and illustrates how they may be corrected. If all military text-books could be made as attractive as Colonel Waldron makes this work study would be more interesting than it usually is to the average man.

The principles and examples of methods of warfare and not fixed rules are dealt with in "Tactics and Duties for Trench Fighting," by Capt. Georges Bertrand, of the French army, and Major Oscar N. Solbert, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. The work, which has the imprimatur of the War Department, is made up of the subject matter of a course of lectures on the above subjects by Captain Bertrand and Major Solbert at the Fort Sheridan training camp. The text is divided into eight chapters, beginning with the "Organization of the Company for Battle Formations," continuing through the "Development of a Position from an Open Warfare Battle," and covering all the details of trench warfare, including raids, gas warfare, liquid fire and mines. The book is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York city.

"Hand to Hand Fighting: The Use of the Bayonet" (George Banta Publishing Co.: Menasha, Wis.) is a handbook on bayonet fighting according to the British method which has been prepared by Capt. Haskell C. Billings and Harry B. Johnson of the British army, who were attached to the U.S. Infantry as bayonet instructors at Fort Oglethorpe. A novelty in the text is a list of "Don'ts" which show the too common weaknesses of bayonet practice.

A book that will be enjoyed by all the home folks of men in the National Army, who have been trained or are being trained at Camp Devens, is the one bearing the name of the camp written by Roger Batchelder (Small, Maynard & Co.: Boston). Seventy-three photographs, a map of the camp, an excellent description of it by Mr. Batchelder, and a foreword by Major Roger Merrill, 151st Infantry Brigade, all combine to picture the camp completely which "mothered and trained lion-hearted men for the great duty to which America has set her will."

To the Harvey Military Series (George U. Harvey Publishing Company: New York city) there has been added the "Handbook for the Vickers Machine Gun: Its Mechanism and Drill," which was prepared for British army usage and summarizes the experiences gained by British machine gunners in handling these guns during the present war.

In view of the fact that after a bayonet attack in trench fighting the men often grapple and fight it out either with their fists or by wrestling in a rough and ready way, A. E. Marriott, camp physical director at Camp Sevier, has prepared a text-book on "Hand-to-Hand Fighting: A System of Personal Defense for the Soldier" (The Macmillan Company: New York city). Sixty illustrations with explanatory captions form the basis of the instruction, which is obviously the next best thing to following a living instructor. The book also contains excellent photographs of units of men in the training camps going through the various forms of offense and defense.

Forty battalions of Chinese engineers, comprising 40,000 officers and men, will be on the French front in May or June of this year if the necessary transports are provided and arrangements between the French and Chinese General Staffs are not held up by political developments in China, according to a statement made in New York city on Feb. 14 by Lieut. Col. Tang Tche, of the general staff of the Chinese national army. Colonel Tang arrived in New York on his way to China from France, where he conferred with military officials and inspected every sector of the French front.



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NOTES OF THE NAVY.

To Build More Ships on Pacific Coast.

In his request for additional appropriations Secretary Daniels has in mind the completion of several of the features of the naval construction program which was decided upon last year, but in addition he is making provision for the new craft which are being constructed by the Ford plant at Detroit. The rapidity with which the launching of the U.S.S. Taylor was made possible at the Mare Island Yard last week has decided the Secretary to select that yard for the construction of a number of ships of the Taylor type. The number was not made public, but there are many favorable conditions for rapid construction on the Pacific coast and the Secretary has decided to take advantage of those conditions in view of the necessity for additional ships for the Navy.

To Increase Naval Training Camps.

One of the features which Secretary Daniels has included in his latest request for funds for the Navy Department is the item amounting to about \$12,000,000, which it is expected will be expended for the increase of the facilities of the naval training camps at Pelham Bay Park and Hampton Roads and at the Great Lakes camp. The largest portion of the appropriation is asked for the Pelham Bay camp, which the Department expects to enlarge to care for 10,000 additional men. The improvements at the other stations while important do not contemplate such an elaborate program. The training camp at Pelham Bay Park, by reason of its proximity to important coast cities, has been of especial value to the Department and the health conditions have at all times been excellent. The new appropriation will double the capacity of that camp. Under the terms of the recommendation of the Secretary as submitted to the Committee on Appropriations the Department is given a large amount of discretion regarding the places where the funds are to be spent and several other projects which have not been disclosed may be covered by the funds asked for.

The Navy Department's Administrative Machine.

Discussion of the probability of legislation providing for additional assistant secretaries in the Navy Department has followed the consideration of the matter in the War Department, but the Secretary of the Navy is not in favor of the addition of another Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Daniels in his recent hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs noted that in the absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary the Chief of Naval Operations becomes acting Secretary, so that this met one argument in favor of an additional assistant. He added: "There are some good reasons for creating these new positions, but after reflection I determined not to make the recommendation at this session of Congress. The administrative machine of the Navy Department is centralized and efficient; it has met the strain of war by natural and easy expansion of capable personnel, and while such service as additional assistant secretaries would relieve the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of much arduous labor, I feel that the present system insures personal and centralized directions that might not be benefited by such division of responsibility as the creation of new offices might bring about." Mr. Daniels has frequently expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which the Navy Department met the increased demand of war conditions. The increase in personnel was made early

in the war and the increase in the number of ships is being met without any complication in the bureaus of the department. The Secretary of the Navy feels that the bureau chiefs have so systematized their work that his own work has been rendered less arduous and additional executive heads are not needed at this time. There can be no stronger evidence of the satisfaction felt by Secretary Daniels with the work that has been performed by the officers at the head of the various Navy bureaus than the fact that he has named a number of these officers as their own successors as heads of bureaus. This might be called a reversal of the policy which prevailed during the earlier days of Secretary Daniels's administration, when it was if not an announced policy at least a well understood policy not to reappoint officers at the end of a term as chief of a bureau. The most recent instances were the reappointments of Surgeon General Braisted and Major General Barnett. Secretary Daniels feels that the work of the Navy Department is going smoothly and without friction, and it is not his purpose to disturb conditions which have made for efficiency under conditions which were calculated to prove a real test.

To Study the "Unsinkable" Ship.

In order that the Navy Department may arrive at a definite conclusion regarding the practicability of the much discussed "unsinkable" ship Secretary Daniels has decided upon the selection of a board of Navy officers which will be headed by Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., to investigate the plan. The board will test the merchant ship Lucia, which has been reconstructed under the direction of the Shipping Board and its report will be awaited by the Navy Department before the idea receives the endorsement of that Department. In addition to Admiral Winterhalter the board is composed of Capt. O. W. Koester, Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, Naval Constr. William G. DuBose and one other member to be appointed by Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves. The Lucia was formerly an Austrian merchant ship and was seized with other alien owned ships at the beginning of the war and later turned over to the Shipping Board. The board has recently announced, through one of its members, that the ship has been made unsinkable through changes which were introduced by a marine designer.

ARMY NOTES.

The Cantonment Division.

It was stated at the War Department on Feb. 18 that Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell has made application for retirement. The nomination of this officer, who was a colonel in the Quartermaster Corps and a brigadier general in the National Army and at the head of all cantonment construction, to be a brigadier general, U.S.A., was sent to the Senate last week and it was later confirmed. The ultimate destination of the Cantonment Division is in doubt at present and following the promotion and application for retirement of General Littell, Lieut. Col. Richard C. Marshall, jr., U.S.A., has been temporarily in charge under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of War. As originally constituted the head of the Cantonment Division dealt directly with the Secretary of War and was not obliged to transact the business of his division through the office of the Quartermaster General. In response to inquiries Assistant Secretary of War Crowell said that it was possible that the cantonment work might be placed under the control of the Corps of Engineers; it was also not impossible that it would be made a separate division of the work of the General Staff. The ultimate settlement of the question was not in sight at present. There is a large amount of work to be done at several of the cantonments as well as at the camps and the program for the extension of hospital facilities was a big one, and in some respects intended to be a permanent one regardless of the continuance of some of the camps.

Study Army Accounting System.

A board of officers of the Quartermaster Corps has been selected for the purpose of studying the accounting system prevailing in the Department and suggesting methods of simplifying it. It is understood that despite the fact that the blanks are uniform and there is a method that is the standard there is a material difference in the custom of handling these blanks at some of the larger depots of the Department. Several of the members of the new board of officers have recently entered the Service and received their commissions by reason of their experience in matters of accounting. It is understood that study will be made of the entire system in use at each of the Quartermaster depots and an effort to arrive at a system requiring less paper work will be made.

Reserve Training Corps not Exempt.

The Adjutant General's Office has found it necessary to define "the status of members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps with respect to call to Selective Service," which it does in a letter sent to all department commanders of the U.S. Army. The letter, which is called to the special attention of professors of military science and tactics on duty at institutions maintaining units of the R.O.T.C., reads: "With reference to subject matter as given above, it is announced that in view of the fact that members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are not obligated to accept commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps upon the completion of the prescribed course, they cannot be held to be enlisted or commissioned in the Service and are, consequently, not entitled to exemption or deferred classification on such grounds. Sections 49 and 50 of the National Defense Act clearly

indicate that a graduate of the Corps is not obligated to accept a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps upon graduation. It has been brought to the attention of the War Department that certain officers on duty as professors of military science and tactics at educational institutions maintaining one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps have submitted to local exemption boards certificates in the case of certain members of the Senior division of the Corps in support of claims for deferred classification, under the assumption that such members may be regarded as in the military service of the United States. In view of the decision rendered in paragraph 1 of this circular, the issuance of such certificates should be discontinued and any certificates so issued withdrawn."

That the Government has in mind the "reconstruction" of our soldiers and sailors who may be wounded or rendered mentally incompetent by the war is told in a decision of the Comptroller which is more interesting from that fact than from its settling a disputed point. The Secretary of the Interior, in a letter to Comptroller W. W. Warwick, points out that as a result of the war probably many mentally incompetent soldiers and sailors will be sent to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane in Washington and that "when their condition permits they will be instructed in the manufacture of articles made in the hospital shops so as to provide them with a means of making a livelihood when they leave the hospital." To further this plan the Secretary of the Interior requests to be advised whether if his department or other branches of the Government desire to purchase brooms, whisk brooms, scrub brushes, floor sweeps, etc., from Saint Elizabeth's Hospital they can do so independently of the general supply schedule and the contracts under it, and reimbursement be made to the hospital for the cost of these things by transfer vouchers. Secretary Lane states that the institution has the equipment for making the above implements in large quantities and implies, as noted above, that this equipment will be used in the "reconstruction" of men in the Services, if the Government approves of his plan. Comptroller Warwick says this matter is one for the legal adviser of the Government to decide, but where departments have no contracts for procuring such things he "sees no objection to the procuring of the articles from the hospital as a constant source of supply, the presumption being that the Government may furnish its needs from its own agencies where they exist and can do so." Rehabilitation of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors is provided for in Section 304 of the War Risk Insurance Act.

Details of how various Government departments are spending money in the war emergency were shown in a financial statement issued on Feb. 17 by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo covering the first half of the fiscal year up to Jan. 1. The Military Establishment expended \$1,762,000,000 in the six months, as compared with estimates of War Department heads that expenses for the entire year ending June 30 next would be \$8,790,000,000. Although the rate of expenditures consequently was far under the early estimates, the Treasury statement shows the outlay is increasing rapidly, amounting to \$450,000,000 in December, as compared with \$387,000,000 the month before. The Navy expenditures were about equal to preliminary estimates, amounting to \$550,936,000 for the six months, as compared with the estimated \$906,150,000 for the year. The net public debt of the United States was \$6,664,359,097, about a billion dollars more than one month before.

Major Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A.; Col. Charles Keller, C.E., U.S.A.; Walter S. Dickey, of Kansas City, Mo., and G. A. Tomlinson, of Duluth, Minn., have been appointed members of a committee to investigate the inland and coastwise waterways of the country and advise him as to the best means of putting them to advantageous use in solving the transportation problem. Work was begun by the committee immediately following its appointment. The initial step was the assignment of Majors S. W. Fox and John Stewart, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to investigate and report at once the condition of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal with recommendations as to its utilization and capacity for traffic. Consideration will also be given to the availability of other waterways throughout the country, such as the Hennepin, Delaware and Hudson, Morris, New York State Barge, Chesapeake and Delaware and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

"Germany's intense hatred of England," says the United Service Gazette of London, "has assuredly not diminished as a result of the events of the war. It is in effect an acknowledgment of what we have achieved. For if, in common with every nation engaged, we have not yet done all that we hoped, and perhaps expected, to accomplish, even an arch-pessimist would have to confess that had it not been for us, and in fact it may be said for what in his folly the Kaiser dubbed our 'contemptible little army,' Germany would have been an undisputed conqueror three years ago. And so it is entirely comprehensible why Germany's detestation of us should be so bitter. The knowledge of this fact, apart from all other considerations, ought to make an Englishman of ordinary common sense distrust utterly any and every one of Germany's peace kites."

Lieut. Col. W. R. Grove, Q.M.C., U.S.A., spoke at the annual convention of the National Cannery Association in Boston on Feb. 12. Colonel Grove gave interesting statistics as to the amount of food consumed by the Army of the United States and said: "We are feeding the present American Army better than any other American Army ever was fed. For one thing the tin plate and the soldering iron have made it possible to give the soldier of to-day a widely varied and healthful diet, whereas there was given to his predecessor in arms not much more than salt horse and scurvy. You are familiar with those immortal lines dealing with the inability of civilized man to continue in existence without cooks. The Army has amplified this:

"We can march without shoes;
We can fight without guns;
We can fly without wings
To flap over the Huns.
We can sing without hands;
Parade without banners,
But no modern army
Can eat without canners."

The President issued two proclamations on Feb. 15 to become effective on Feb. 16. The purpose and effect of these proclamations are to subject to control by license the entire foreign commerce of the United States and from and after Feb. 16, 1918, no commodities may be exported from this country or imported into this country except under license. The War Trade Board authorizes the following statement in connection with the above announcement: "The transportation of our armies to France and the maintenance of a continued flow of the supplies and munitions needed to maintain them in fighting trim require the use of every ton of shipping which can possibly be devoted to these purposes. This demand must be met, and if it becomes necessary to curtail our exports or imports, these are measures which are forced upon us by the critical tonnage situation and the necessity of availing ourselves of every possible means of maintaining our armies in France."

The authorities at Yale University have decided to create a three-year military course to begin next fall and to continue while the war continues to fit men specifically for commissions in the Artillery. The course, which has been carefully worked out, will carry the student through the theory and practice of Field Artillery up to the point where a final course of training at a Reserve Officers' training camp will make of the successful candidate an exceptionally well prepared officer. In the meantime the insistence upon an intensification of the present course has been promptly met by allowing the undergraduate enrolled in the R.O.T.C. to drop three more hours a week of his regular work and to substitute three hours of military work.

The Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Warden McLean, made a fine record in the War Risk Insurance campaign. The final result was as follows: Organization—percentage insured—average amount: Co. 6, 100 per cent., \$10,000; Battl. 2, 100, \$9,885.91; Co. 5, 100, \$9,835.52; Co. 4, 99.3, \$9,818.19; Battl. 1, 100, \$9,666.66; Co. 3, 100, \$9,642.85; Co. 2, 98.7, \$9,578.95; Co. 1, 98.7, \$9,509.80. General average, for students, \$9,733.54. Officers, 100 per cent., average, \$10,000. Officers and men, 99.6 per cent., average, \$9,755.24. Major Gordon R. Catts, 54th Inf., commands the camp.

The Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army issued the following statement on Feb. 15: "Distressing though recent fatalities in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps have been, the percentage of casualties among our young aviators is very low considering the great increase in the number of men flying each day. The aviators at the Signal Corps training schools are averaging about 1,700 hours of flying per day, which makes a distance of about 102,000 miles flown each day. This is equal to four trips around the earth. Considering this amount of flying, the percentage of fatal accidents is remarkably low."

Major Harold M. Clark, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., who is stationed at Fort Kamehameha, H.T., recently made three flights in a seaplane over the island of Oahu, on which the city of Honolulu is located. His report of air conditions was so favorable that a Hawaiian note prophesies that within five years Oahu "may develop into one of the greatest aviation stations of the U.S. Army and Navy," as the climate there is believed to be favorable to flying at all seasons of the year.

That the United States can have a military establishment of some power is admitted by the Muenchener Neuste Nachrichten of Feb. 13 in its comments on President Wilson's last message to Congress when it says: "If agreement with America can succeed before its war machine assumes irresistible momentum the whole Entente will be unhinged."

Domestic economy as practised by Pay Inspr. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., at Annapolis: "We save everything. If I peel apples, I save the peelings for jelly. And the potato peelings, the most nutritious part of the potato, are saved by using them in soup, and if we have too much they are dried and put in the bread."

Sanitariums for the treatment of soldiers suffering from tuberculosis are to be established at New Haven and at Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz., in addition to those to be built at Asheville, N.C., and Denver. It is understood that they will cost about \$550,000 each.

The name of Camp Funston at Leon Springs, Texas, has been changed to Camp Stanley in order to avoid confusing it with Camp Funston at Fort Riley, Kas., which retains that name.

PROVIDING FOR HOSPITAL SHIPS.

The Navy Department has taken over twenty-two U.S. Army transports, which are to be used for carrying sick soldiers and sailors back from Europe to the United States, as well as for transport purposes. Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, U.S.N., made these statements at a recent hearing of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, Surgeon General Braisted said, had equipped these twenty-two vessels "so that they can be considered justly as medical transports as well as transports for troops." He added that "we are equipping more and more of these Army transports every day." Although the Navy Department will attend to all the details of carrying invalid soldiers from abroad home, the Army authorities will take charge of them immediately on arrival at the dock here. As an illustration of former Congressional indifference to war needs in time of peace the following colloquy is very illuminating:

Mr. Butler. "May I ask Admiral Braisted a question? Do you recall the year that you recommended to Congress that we should provide for your department a hospital ship?"

Admiral Braisted. "Oh, yes; we have been at that for seventeen years."

Mr. Butler. "Yes. The first time you asked for it this committee did not recommend it?"

Admiral Braisted. "No, sir."

Mr. Butler. "The second time it did."

Admiral Braisted. "Yes, sir."

Mr. Butler. "And two years ago it recommended the construction of a first-class hospital ship, one you had designed yourself?"

Admiral Braisted. "Yes."

Mr. Butler. "Has that ship ever been put under contract?"

Admiral Braisted. "Yes; she is being built at the navy yard, Philadelphia, by the Bureau of Construction and Repair."

Mr. Butler. "How far has it progressed?"

Admiral Braisted. "It is about twenty-three per cent. completed."

Mr. Butler. "When will she be completed?"

Admiral Braisted. "She will not be finished within a year and a half."

The Chairman. "It was stated yesterday by Admiral Taylor that, after a full conference on the matter, he was certain this hospital ship could not be completed in time to be of use, so they have provided these other ships that could be immediately put into use and deferred the work on this one."

Mr. Butler. "I recall the explanation."

REPORT ON JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Owing to the overcrowded condition at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., that was reported to the War Department a thorough investigation was made by the Inspector General of the Army during January. The War Department has issued a statement as to the causes of the overcrowding and what has been done to relieve the conditions resulting therefrom which reads as follows:

"The report made at that time shows that the capacity of the recruiting depots at Jefferson Barracks, including cantonments, is about 7,532 enlisted men. Early in December notice was sent out from the office of the Provost Marshal General that voluntary enlistments of men of draft age would terminate at noon Dec. 15. As a result of this notice, immediately thousands of men throughout the country rushed to the various recruiting stations to be enlisted before that date. The total enlisted strength at the depot in question rose rapidly from 4,033 on Dec. 1, to 5,952 on Dec. 11, and 16,143 on Dec. 15. By Jan. 15 it had been reduced gradually to 8,277."

"With more than double the capacity of the depot to house and feed, it became necessary to shelter the men for a time in every possible place. All available space at the depot was used to the utmost and the facilities of the Central Y.M.C.A., the Railroad Y.M.C.A., and the armory of the 1st Missouri Regiment at St. Louis, were utilized. The supply of blankets was sufficient to allow the issue of at least two per man. The feeding of the men appears to have been satisfactory, and such complaints as occurred were isolated cases. The bathing facilities were inadequate for the number of men at the depot during the rush. A number of the cantonment lavatories had not the hot water system installed. There was a shortage for a time of woolen O.D. coats. Cotton O.D. coats were used while the shortage existed. The other clothing issued was of winter weight."

"The number of sickness cases increased with the increasing number of men at the depot from 149 on Dec. 1, to 602 on Jan. 15. Some of the sick were quartered in tents until about Jan. 10. There is no evidence of lack of sufficient care being given to cases of sickness. Before the investigation by the War Department was made, the depot commander had succeeded in reducing the time when the men were exposed to cold weather for unnecessarily long periods for roll call or other purposes. In accordance with the recommendations of the Inspector General, additional line officers have been sent to the depot and the number of non-commissioned officers has been increased. An additional supply of woolen coats was dispatched to the depot and the installation of hot water facilities was hurried."

TRANSPORTATION FOR ORDNANCE.

Major Lucian B. Moody, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., recently gave some interesting data as to the cost of substituting trucks for the horse in the developing Ordnance Department. The New York Evening Sun quotes him as saying: "This question of Army transportation is a pretty broad one, and in general it comprises very broad and distinct classes of service, all back of the fighting lines. When you go into the zone where troops are operating the first assumption is that there is no road, and also that transportation becomes specialized. The Ordnance Department depends on the motor transportation, as it furnishes all the field guns and the material known as munitions."

"When the question of replacing the horse in this special service came up it was referred to the Ordnance Department. There is no serious difficulty in replacing a horse where you have a road; but where you have no road and where you have got to be 100 per cent. certain that you will arrive at your destination, that is where the difficulty of replacing the horse with the fighting troops has come in. If you wish to use a gun for a cer-

tain purpose it is of no use to have it arrive a day late—it must be there on time. That has led to special forms of transportation."

"As to the volume and the organization, it can be said that virtually every gun handled by the U.S. Army will be handled by motor equipment; and if we get an Army approximating in size those on the other side you will obtain some idea from the number of guns engaged of the magnitude to which the important matter of transportation has grown."

"I do not want to say our problems are solved, as they are not, but from operating the experimental equipment we had at the middle of April last we have progressed from one officer in charge, a couple of officers and a couple of draftsmen and five desks to the point where we have schools turning out men to repair these trucks at the rate of thirty to fifty trained officers and several hundred trained men every month. We have estimated the number of men actually building these trucks (not counting those in related industries) and they number about 50,000. The number of officers actually on duty is 300 to 400, the number of enlisted men runs into the thousands, all for repairs only."

"The cost of this will exceed that of the Panama Canal, and the Ordnance Department has expended something like forty times, by actual count, in the last eight months of its history."

GEN. GOETHALS' ON CASE OF CAPT. PERELESS.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, authorizes publication of the following memorandum, dated Feb. 10, sent to the Secretary of War and also to certain members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs:

"The discharge of Capt. Arthur E. Pereless from the Quartermaster Reserve Corps had no relation, directly or indirectly, to the testimony which Captain Pereless gave before the Military Committee of the United States Senate. It is not, and has never been, the policy of the Acting Quartermaster General, to discipline any officer for the testimony before a committee of either branch of Congress. On the other hand, the Acting Quartermaster General desires that committees of the Senate and the House shall have access to any information which may be desired, and no restrictions are imposed upon any officer called upon to testify."

"Captain Pereless was honorably discharged for reasons entirely and solely due to service considerations. It was necessary to reorganize, among other divisions of this office, the Conservation Division, with which Captain Pereless was connected. Examination of the qualifications of Captain Pereless disclosed that he lacked the efficiency considered necessary for the performance of the duties with which he was charged. That Captain Pereless realized the situation is shown by the fact that he himself notified a subordinate of the Acting Quartermaster General that he had tendered his resignation as an officer of the Army, which resignation an examination of the records disclosed had not been submitted in writing; and further in a letter dated Jan. 22, 1918, signed by him and addressed to the Acting Quartermaster General, Captain Pereless stated: 'As the necessary appointments have been made for the organization and carrying on of the Conservation Division, the necessity of further service is no longer apparent and I request that I be returned to the inactive list, Quartermaster's Reserve Corps. The duties which I abandoned in New York, the return to which is still open to me, justify me in making the above request as under the circumstances I do not feel that the financial sacrifice involved in the change, is any longer required.'

"The Acting Quartermaster General does not regard it as good policy, in view of the need of officers, to make transfers to the inactive list. The extensive duties of the Quartermaster's Department demand the use of every officer holding a commission and available for service. An officer assigned to the inactive list is dead weight, which no up-to-date business organization should carry. Therefore, the Acting Quartermaster General decided to pursue in the case of Captain Pereless the policy observed in similar cases, viz.: to direct his honorable discharge, and to appoint in his place an efficient officer capable of carrying on the important work of the Reclamation Division. This was done under date of Jan. 30. Under date of Feb. 14, in answer to a letter from Mr. Pereless, dated Feb. 1, requesting that the order for his honorable discharge be changed so as to transfer him to the inactive list of the Quartermaster Reserve Corps, this office expressed the policy adopted as follows: 'Referring to your letter of Feb. 1 in which you make request to be returned to the inactive list of the Quartermaster Reserve Corps, you are advised that your discharge was recommended because your services were no longer required. This office will follow the policy established of discharging all Reserve and National Army officers whose services are no longer required, rather than to return them to the inactive list.'

OUR RIFLE SUPPLY.

As to the supply of rifles for the United States Armies, Arms and the Man, in its issue of Jan. 26, says: "Every American should be impressed with the fact that when we entered the war the combined maximum output of the Springfield and Rock Island Arsenals totaled a little more than 1,000 rifles a day. To that number of Springfield—manifestly entirely inadequate to meet the needs of our National Army—has been added a daily output of Model 1917 rifles which totals approximately 9,000. Every American should be made to understand that the new Model 1917 rifle is a thoroughly reliable and accurate weapon, safe to the soldier who uses it and very dangerous to the foe at whom it is discharged, just as every good military rifle should be."

"Every American who undertakes to discuss the merits of the new weapon should realize that no more treasonable words can be uttered than those which will plant distrust of his rifle in the mind of the man who is going to use it, and which will cause apprehension at home in the hearts of parents who may be led to believe that their sons have been sent into battle where they will be in as much danger from their own weapons as they will from enemy bullets."

"So far in the rifle controversy, the public has heard considerable about 'broomsticks.' The people have been told that there are cantonments where a large percentage of the men have not had rifles issued to them. There has been an excellent chance for all manner of picturesque verbiage, largely discreditable to the Small Arms Division of the Ordnance Department. The truth of

the matter is that the nation is to be congratulated on having had the services of such men as make up the Small Arms Division. Eight months after the declaration of war with Germany the factories working for the Small Arms Division were turning out more rifles per day than any other nation has ever been able to produce.

"The Small Arms Division has done a great big thing. It has provided a safe, accurate rifle, suitable for trench fighting. The boys who freeze to it, out there in No Man's Land, needn't be afraid that it will shoot wild from the muzzle and maim from the breech. It's safe. It's just as safe as the Springfield, which has justly been called the finest military rifle in the world, not excepting the German Mauser. Some day soon we're going to learn the truth about that German military rifle. Already the few experts who have been able to get one to try out are saying that it is a dream of a rifle to the eye, but mighty carelessly put together so far as accuracy is concerned, in spite of its high muzzle velocity, flat trajectory and penetration."

MARKSMANSHIP IN MARINE CORPS.

Marksmanship has always been one of the strong points of the Marine Corps; and it has not been neglected in the training of the new men who have come into the organization. Col. Douglas C. McDougall, U.S.M.C., who is in charge of this branch of their training, has completed a recapitulation of their work and standing in marksmanship down to the first of the year, showing the relative standing of each division:

| | Strength. | Qualified as marksmen or better. | Unqualified. | Expert rifemen. | Sharpshooters. | Marksmen. | Percentage of marksmen or better. | Figure of merit. |
|---|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Recruit Depot, Paris Island..... | 2,445 | 1,984 | 461 | 304 | 548 | 1,132 | 81.55 | .626 |
| Ninth Regiment..... | 962 | 751 | 211 | 101 | 206 | 444 | 78.06 | .600 |
| Eighth Regiment..... | 1,001 | 745 | 256 | 155 | 191 | 399 | 74.42 | .578 |
| Fourth Regiment..... | 919 | 686 | 233 | 189 | 166 | 281 | 69.20 | .546 |
| Sixth Regiment..... | 3,798 | 2,669 | 1,229 | 177 | 515 | 1,877 | 87.64 | .510 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 4,058 | 2,582 | 1,506 | 560 | 990 | 1,004 | 63.33 | .498 |
| Independent Units..... | 2,797 | 1,690 | 1,107 | 407 | 416 | 867 | 60.31 | .471 |
| Mobile Artillery Force..... | 715 | 443 | 272 | 28 | 110 | 305 | 61.95 | .469 |
| Third Regiment..... | 1,015 | 617 | 398 | 48 | 134 | 435 | 60.78 | .460 |
| Second Regiment..... | 574 | 343 | 231 | 22 | 69 | 252 | 59.75 | .450 |
| Ships' Detachments..... | 1,974 | 1,154 | 820 | 201 | 266 | 687 | 58.46 | .450 |
| First Machine-gun Battalion..... | 669 | 373 | 296 | 40 | 81 | 252 | 55.75 | .424 |
| Marine Barracks..... | 5,100 | 2,680 | 2,410 | 515 | 648 | 1,527 | 52.74 | .408 |
| Hospital Guards..... | 139 | 60 | 73 | 8 | 14 | 44 | 47.48 | .362 |
| Advanced Base Force..... | 684 | 297 | 387 | 31 | 11 | 212 | 46.84 | .355 |
| Fifth Regiment..... | 2,663 | 1,712 | 1,951 | 118 | 318 | 1,276 | 46.78 | .352 |
| Seventh Regiment..... | 968 | 443 | 525 | 44 | 79 | 320 | 45.76 | .346 |
| Heavy Artillery Force..... | 305 | 137 | 168 | 11 | 27 | 99 | 44.91 | .339 |
| Recruit Depot, Mare Island..... | 240 | 98 | 142 | 15 | 34 | 49 | 40.83 | .317 |
| Naval Ammunition Depots..... | 733 | 270 | 463 | 30 | 73 | 167 | 36.33 | .282 |
| Radio Station Guards..... | 143 | 49 | 94 | 5 | 19 | 25 | 34.26 | .265 |
| Staff Offices..... | 116 | 11 | 305 | 34 | 30 | 52 | 27.55 | .217 |
| Receiving..... | 316 | 64 | 232 | 26 | 23 | 35 | 23.41 | .210 |
| Recruit Depot, Mare Island (have not fired)..... | 130 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00.00 | .000 |
| Recruit Depot, Paris Island (have not fired)..... | 800 | 0 | 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00.00 | .000 |
| Grand total..... | 34,519 | 19,819 | 14,700 | 3,069 | 5,010 | 11,740 | 57.41 | .442 |

WHAT PERSHING IS DOING.

As an antidote to all of the pessimism regarding the conduct of the war that has been created by Congress in its blind clinging to the Congressional fetish that civilians can fight a war better than soldiers it is comforting to read the following speech by Major Frederick Palmer, U.S.R. It was read by Major Palmer before the League for National Unity in New York city on Jan. 30 and its military value lies in the fact that Major Palmer has been through every war since the Greek-Turkish war up to the present one as a correspondent, save our own war with Spain when he was on a mission to Alaska. His high qualities as a man and a correspondent were acknowledged shortly after the outbreak of the war when he was selected as the one American correspondent to be with the armies on the western front.

Major Palmer told of the preparations the American Army was making "to be ready in a big way and thoroughly for our great task." Part of his address follows: "Two pictures come to my mind in clear contrast—the one of John Pershing, the builder, resolute and determined, at his desk at headquarters or on his inspections. He has no time for pessimism. Officers who indulge in it in his presence soon find their mistake. The other picture is the hotel lobbies in Washington, where gloom has of late been the fashion and fed by whispered tid-bits of theory, or proof of the enormous problem which we had undertaken, a problem that required a training and development, in which haste would be fatal, as it ever has been to untrained soldiers."

"A thoroughly considered program between Washington and France is being worked out. We are not preparing for a few divisions in France, but for fifty, seventy-five and a hundred. The very eagerness of our people in creating armies out of imagination before they could be created in practice, which found expression in the press cables to Europe, was an embarrassment. It led the Allied public to expect too much of us, and our force in France made it a point not to indulge in promises, but to prove by hard, consistent application that we should be worthy of the test which is the only one that counts in war."

"I was a little staggered when I first saw the project for our bases, our airdromes, and our lines of communication, which was to provide for a million men, with expansion to two million. To carry out that project meant that we must bring to France all the kinds of material that an army requires, we must build railways and docks and camps."

"John Pershing is supreme. From him you have the no and yes of military decision. In France he has built for us a general staff which is now so co-ordinated that it is capable of looking after the organization of a big army in action."

"The first question that one who knew war asked about the Secretary of War was, 'Will he trust the experts?' We left the war-making to the war experts. That was the first sound step. And when one learned that the man in charge, though he had no previous experience of war, had withstood influences and was forming an army on the sound, true lines of the two great professional armies of the world, the French and the German, he knew that, though investigations were to come, mistakes would be

made and delays would ensue, there need not be any worry about the final result."

"We might have dispatched a hurriedly gathered band of volunteers such as have won glory in little wars against partly trained foes, and it might have gone into the trenches at once with the flag flying. It is easy to go into the trenches, but it is difficult to get out alone if you don't know how to fight. We might have sent other divisions into the trenches to be eaten up in detail without ever getting the foundation for a real army. Or, we might have skimmed our Regulars and sent one crack Regular division, officered entirely by Regulars, who could have gone into the trenches in a few weeks, but that meant sacrificing the only experts we had for training, organizing and drilling our new Army. Instead we distributed our experts over the great force we were forming out of a male population that knew nothing of war except what it had read. Our Regular officers had to go to school in Europe to train Reserve officers, who in turn had to train other officers. Only a soldier can realize the enormity of the task."

"The man who was placed in command did not think of his force as a sentimental force. You know why he was chosen as our leader! Because it was believed that he would be a hard-hitting soldier. He had been an attaché with the Japanese army in the Russo-Japanese war. He had seen big armies directed, and how big war was fought. Of the other attachés on the Japanese side in that war—Crowder is Provost Marshal General, March, Chief of Artillery in France, while Corvissant, one of the French attachés, with his corps, was facing the corps of von Etzel, one of the German attachés at Verdun last summer. Do you want any further proof of the advantage of practice? Only results count. He

consort once, continued her southerly course, and just after this four Turkish destroyers were sighted coming out of the Dardanelles supported by an old Turkish cruiser. The *Tigress* and *Lizard* at once engaged the enemy destroyers, which hurriedly retired up the Straits, the nearest one being hit and set on fire.

The Sultan Selim continued a southerly course until an attack by British aircraft forced her to alter her course and head for the Dardanelles, and ran aground.

The Turkish shore batteries at Cape Helles opened an accurate fire on the *Tigress* and *Lizard*, who had been following the Sultan Selim, and, in view of the activity of the British naval aircraft in endeavoring to drop bombs on the Turkish ship, the two British destroyers retired out of range and proceeded to rescue the survivors of the *Midilli*, which had been left by the Sultan Selim to their fate. The British rescued 172 German seamen, and during these humane operations the periscope of a Turkish submarine was sighted and the work of rescue was interfered with while the destroyers hunted the submarine.

Despite the attempts to destroy the Sultan Selim by bombs from the air, she was successfully floated on Jan. 28, and entered the Dardanelles, according to a German official dispatch.

SERVICE FLAGS AND ROLLS OF HONOR.

In response to many inquiries with reference to service flags, rolls of honor, uniforms, etc., and for general information to answer such questions, Major Nathan William MacChesney, department judge advocate, Central Department, Chicago, has prepared a memorandum on the subject, which appears in the Official Bulletin.

Service Flags.

The service flag, he says, while not officially adopted, is authorized and officially recognized, and every one who is entitled to fly it is encouraged and urged to do so. The idea of the flag is that there shall be a star to represent each person from the family, place of business, club, or other entity serving with the colors. There has recently been some indication that this is being abused. Where the service flag is hung in the window of a home it should represent only members of the family from such immediate household and not employees, domestic or otherwise. Where it is hung from a place of business it should represent employees going from such place of business. The service flag should not be flown by buildings, hotels, etc., where the only relation is that of tenants, etc. Recently service flags have been flown where the persons represented are not in fact serving with the colors at all, but in various civilian capacities. However patriotic the motives of these persons they are not entitled to be represented by the service flag.

Rolls of Honor.

The roll of honor is intended to contain the names of all who have gone into service and may be subdivided under the various branches of the Service, such as Army, Navy, Marine Corps, etc. The highest roll of honor, of course, will consist of those who have given their lives in the Service. Names have been indiscriminately placed on such rolls in some instances when serving in civilian capacities, as on the various war boards, Y.M.C.A. work, etc. This should not be done. Such persons should be carried under a separate list, wholly distinct from those serving with the colors, who should be listed either under the general phrase "with the colors" or under their particular branch of the Service. Others should be on a separate list, as "in the Government service," if such is the fact, or under the particular work in which they are engaged, but distinct from those subject to military orders.

Uniforms.

The essence of military service is subjection of oneself to orders to go anywhere during the period of the war without the right to refuse. Any one who has placed himself under such orders is entitled to credit for service with the colors and to wear the uniform. However worthy the work may be, any one else is not, and the constant attempt to imitate the uniform of the Army of the United States by persons doing work helpful in the war, but which does not subject them to military orders, should not only be deprecated, but is contrary to the law, which forbids the use of any uniform any part of which is similar to any distinctive part of the uniform of the U.S. Army. This would include any of the insignia, and has been held by some of the authorities to include the khaki color.

PAY INCREASE FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I transmit herewith an excerpt from the London Times, Jan. 14 (ultimo), giving the new scale of increased pay and allowances for junior officers of the British military and naval forces.

An examination of the scale of pay for the navy reveals the fact that in the British service mates are commissioned officers, senior to sub-lieutenants and next to full lieutenants. They are selected from the cream of the enlisted force—serve a probationary period as acting mate—before confirmed in the permanent rank. The greater majority reach promotion as probationary acting lieutenants before being confirmed as full lieutenants, and they are then in the line of promotion to lieutenant commander and by seniority up to commander and captain. A few have entered as acting mates from the mercantile marine—junior officers that have served on a vessel of war as midshipmen and sub-lieutenants, Royal Naval Reserve. Another innovation in the British navy is the fact disclosed that for the first time chaplains and naval instructors are allowed pay according to their relative rank, as lieutenant commanders and commanders. Hitherto chaplains in the Royal navy have preferred to accept precedence of all officers as clergymen of the Established Church of England.

The above facts are vouched for by a British naval officer here in Washington and my brother, Chaplain J. J. Kane, rear admiral, U.S.N., retired, just removing his address from the Albemarle to Asbury Park, N.J., has requested me to forward the statement above as it will be of interest to American Navy officers.

A. J. GORDON KANE.

The facts stated in the excerpt from the London Times referred to in Colonel Kane's letter show that the British government has decided to spend about \$37,000,000 in the first year for the increase of pay of junior officers in both army and navy, the minimum rate for an army officer being ten shillings and sixpence a day (the old rate of pay being a minimum of seven shillings and sixpence) while to this is added a "children's allowance"

galvanizes the army with his energy, and is never diverted from the great essentials—the essentials which mean an efficient war machine."

BRITISH AND TURKISH SEA ACTIONS.

Further official details regarding the action between the battle cruiser Sultan Selim and the armored cruiser *Midilli* and some destroyers of the Turkish navy against minor forces of the British navy, at the Dardanelles on the morning of Jan. 20, stamp the incident as being one of the most remarkable of the war. The sinking of the *Midilli* and the grounding of the Sultan Selim were due wholly to the doggedness and bravery of two British destroyers that finally engaged the two superior Turkish ships, single-handed. The facts of this action are remarkable. The battle cruiser Sultan Selim, of 22,635 tons and a speed of twenty-eight knots, was armed with ten 11-inch guns, twelve 5.9-inch guns, and twelve 3.4-inch guns. The *Midilli* was armed with twelve 4.1-inch guns and had originally a speed of 27.55 knots. The British destroyers *Lizard* and *Tigress* were sister boats, of 750 tons, armed with two 4-inch guns and two 12-pounders each, and had a speed of 28 knots.

It will thus be seen that the two nominally Turkish ships, actually manned by Germans, had a total of forty-six guns, against a total of eight on the two British destroyers. Of the two British monitors sunk early in the action, the *Raglan* had two 14-inch guns and the *M-28* had one 9-inch gun. These two ships must have been quickly smothered with the superior weight of metal of ten 11-inch guns of the Sultan Selim. The whole ten heavy guns could be fired in one broadside on either beam. Six of them could be fired ahead and eight astern. Four 6-inch guns could be fired in one broadside and also two 24-pounders. One 6-inch gun could be fired from each quarter, and also two 24-pounders from the forward quarter, and one from the after quarter. The *Midilli* could fire six of her 4.1-inch guns at a broadside, or four ahead and four astern.

The *Midilli* (armored cruiser) when first sighted was steaming in a northerly direction to the south and east of Cape Cephalo, followed shortly by the battle cruiser Sultan Selim about a mile astern. The British destroyer *Lizard* at once gave the alarm and opening fire it proceeded to keep in close touch as possible with the enemy ships. The Turkish cruisers engaged the *Lizard* at about 11,000 yards without hitting her.

The Sultan Selim sighted British monitors in Kusu Bay and engaged them, the *Midilli* continuing to fight the *Lizard*, which was prevented from closing to torpedo range because of the accuracy of the enemy's fire at the shorter range. The British destroyer *Tigress* joined the *Lizard* and the two destroyers endeavored to cover the monitors by forming a smoke screen, in attempting which they were subject to an accurate fire from the Sultan Selim.

The monitors were no match for the superior forces against them, and were sunk. These were the only British vessels lost, but the wonder is that the *Lizard* and *Tigress* did not share the same fate. When trawlers were observed going to the assistance of the crews of the monitors struggling for life in the water, the *Tigress* and *Lizard* followed the Turkish ships, which were steaming south. When the *Midilli* was about six miles south of Cephalo she struck a British mine and sank.

The Sultan Selim, after circling around her sinking

to married subalterns and captains at two pounds, sterling, a month for each child up to a maximum of eight pounds, sterling, a month. Majors are to receive half of these last two amounts. The new rate of pay is to date as from Oct. 1, 1917. Where, as in garrison artillery, engineers, and army service corps, regimental pay is supplemented by armament, engineer, or corps pay, it has been decided that (as in the case of the soldier) the new overriding minimum shall apply to the sum of regimental plus extra pay—thus reducing the disadvantage under which the infantry officer now labors. Staff officers whose pay and allowances run up to 400 pounds, sterling, a year will receive the full children's allowance; up to and including 500 pounds, sterling, a year, half children's allowance.

The new and old rates of pay (per day), excluding children's allowances noted above, are as follows for infantry officers of the line:

| Rank. | Present rate. s. d. | New rate. s. d. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Second lieutenant | 7 6 | 10 6 |
| Lieutenant | 8 6 | 11 6 |
| Captain | 12 6 | 13 6 |
| Captain (higher rate) | 14 6 | 14 6 |
| Major | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| Major (higher rate) | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| Major (if second in command) | 19 0 | 19 0 |
| Lieutenant colonel | 23 0 | 23 0 |

Commissioned officers in the navy, the marine corps and the two reserve forces (except commissioned warrant officers) of and below the rank and relative rank of lieutenant in the navy will get the same children's allowances as provided for army officers above. Some of the rates of pay decided on for navy officers are as follows, other increases being in about the same proportion.

Midshipmen will receive five shilling a day (instead of one shilling nine pence, plus private allowance at the rate of £50 a year, such allowance being paid by the state during the war). Acting sub-lieutenants (while performing midshipmen's duties) will receive five shillings a day as for midshipmen, instead of three shillings sixpence a day plus private allowance of £20 per annum, such allowance being paid by the state during the war. *Mates.*—These officers at present receive eight shillings a day, plus two shillings messing allowance. They will now be granted nine shillings, plus messing allowance of two shillings a day. *Lieutenants.*—The rates for these officers will be twelve shillings on promotion, and thirteen shillings six pence after four years.

Commanders 23s.; junior captains, 23s. 6d.; staff paymasters, 15s.; fleet paymasters, 22s.; staff and fleet surgeons, 21s. and 28s., respectively; chaplains, 16s. after eight years' service, when they hold relative rank of lieutenant commander, 19s. after fifteen years, relative rank of commander, and 20s. after twenty-one years.

It is added that "though, generally, endeavor has been made to secure that the concessions to the ranks in the Navy shall be as nearly as possible equivalent to the concession made to the corresponding ranks in the Army, it has not been considered necessary to grant to junior officers of the navy and marines a minimum rate of pay of 10s. 6d. a day. Officers in the naval service of the rank or relative rank of sub-lieutenant, which corresponds to the rank of lieutenant in the army, are as a rule quite young and unmarried, and their present rates of pay are, therefore, sufficient. There are, however, one or two exceptions to this general statement."

RED TAPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

No doubt there are a great many civilians in our country who imagine that they could handle the War Department more ably than the present incumbent, in that they would at least eliminate red tape. But I feel sure that the great majority of our thinking people will agree with me that no-red-tape would result in very loose business methods. I believe military affairs should be conducted by a military man, but as such is not the case, I firmly believe that Mr. Baker is the best possible choice for our war portfolio, and should receive the cordial support of us all. He certainly has set no precedent in the red tape line (if it is used by him) for it seems to go with the job, as the following extracts from a letter of Assistant Adjutant General Townsend, U.S.A., written in December, 1895, to Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who at that time was acting as jailer for President Jefferson Davis, will show:

"Yours of the 29th enclosing thirty-six feet of red tape and report of the language used by Jefferson Davis on the occasion of it being taken from him, has been submitted to the Secretary of War, who desires me to thank you for your action in the matter."

We all know that Mr. Davis was once in the same chair as Mr. Baker, and upon expiration of his term must have carried with him quite a lot of tape, as it can be easily deduced from the records that during the Civil War he used considerable quantities on the Confederate armies and still was caught with three yards of red goods in his possession. This package was turned over to the Secretary of War of the United States, Mr. Stanton. As the above communication hints that Mr. Davis's language was "something fierce" on the occasion of the separation, it goes to show that he thought at least enough of the article, even at this time when it could be of no possible use to him, to be grieved that the detested Yankee should benefit by his misfortune.

I have read that the French army has carried bread continuously from heaven started in the great Napoleon's time to the present day, and perhaps our supply of tape has been kept going by each secretary, leaving his successor a sample. If I have unearthed a secret which has been long hidden, I trust that its being brought to light will not discommode in any way our very efficient War Department, or subject as good an American as I am to any suspicion of aiding or abetting our enemy in any way, shape or manner.

Brunswick, Ga.

JOHN C. STILES.

CASUAL CAMPS AND PIONEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Feb. 2 you mention a camp for casuals for concentrating strays to be forwarded to their proper destination, which reminds us that the Union Army in 1864 had such an institution, called, however, Camp Distribution. We hope that the present camp will have better luck or rather better management than its predecessor, as General Grant wrote Halleck that "Of 1,400 men sent here yesterday 1,000 had to be returned, as they do not belong to any regiment in this command, and the officers (of Camp Distribution) are grossly negligent of their duties and should be punished by a stoppage of pay."

As to Pioneers, for the benefit of those gentlemen who'll "be d—d" if they know what they are, I will state that General Sigel, U.S. Army, ordered in 1864 that a body of mounted pioneers be formed in his command, to be composed of skilled mechanics, whose duties were to be both constructive and destructive on roads, bridges, etc. I hope that the new organization be put in training to carry out their duties in a very complete and satisfactory manner, especially in the destructive line across the Rhine.

Brunswick, Ga.

JOHN C. STILES.

NAVY RETIRED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Relative to promotion of retired officers; there is a vast difference between the retired officers of the different branches of the Services of the U.S. This was brought about by the law relating to the so called "Plucking Board" of the Navy. Under this law officers who were unfit for service were retired, but with increase of rank. On the very same day it was possible for two officers in the same grade to be retired with different ranks; and the strange, yes, the farcical yet tragic fact of the laws is that the one who was the less desirable member of the Service would be promoted. An officer unfit mentally, morally or professionally would be promoted then retired, while his brother officer who might have been his senior in the grade would be retired with the rank of that grade and not of the next higher grade.

And now comes the meat of the whole thing; the officer who was retired on account of physical disability would be unable to take an assignment of duty, he would and did have to go to a hospital and take a long rest before he was physically able to stand any work; again he was ambitious and in many cases became a physical wreck on account of overwork; while his brother in retirement was fired because he didn't give his best to the Service, and for this was promoted. In some cases the plucked officer was able to do duty, for he was doing it when "plucked"; while the other was a legitimate sick man ordered in the natural course of events before a retiring board; a man too sick for service so that naturally he could not immediately, and in many cases at all, go on active duty. Not so the other; he could and did go on active duty, and has that length of service to his credit now that a bill has been introduced to promote officers on the retired list when they have the service equal in time to a number corresponding to their old number in the grade from which they were retired.

This might have worked out very well had there not been such quick promotion, but now those who were promoted when plucked will have another promotion due to continuous service while the lame duck has only war service to his credit. Why not promote instantly all officers who were retired in the regular channels, say those below command rank, below commander? This will put them on a near equal footing with the "plucked officers," and will help solve the increased cost of living; for while the "plucked" officer was physically fit to enter business in civil life the regularly retired officer was a physical wreck.

NAVY, RETIRED.

THE U.S. GUARDS, N.A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Little has been given to the public regarding a new branch of the Service organized by act of Congress of May, 1917—the United States Guards, National Army. I think some mention is due this branch of the Service.

The 5th Battalion of the Guards, now consisting of Co. A, 150 strong, is located at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., which has been designated as headquarters for the Guards of the Central Department. This company is made up of men all of former service in either the Army, Navy or Marine Corps; men with service ranging from five to thirty years, strong, able-bodied and anxious to do their bit. I feel sure that they will make a record of their service and all are anxious and hopeful that sooner or later we get a chance to go across and do our bit against the Boche. That they can be relied upon for duty at any place is assured from their past records in the Regular Service.

The captain of Co. A was a captain in the Spanish-American War, also took the course at Fort Niagara; five of the lieutenants are men with from eleven to thirty years' service in the Regular Army; one lieutenant was a short time at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, and also took the training course at Fort Sheridan.

W. S. POLE, U.S.G., N.A.

A PLEA FOR THE CHAPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have the pleasure of reading your publication every week and know of no other printed matter coming to my home so attractive or so welcome. Of late I have become much interested in the letters calling attention to the poor pay received by line and staff officers, and also the need of commutation of quarters. May I put in a word for a class of officers whose treatment is, in my judgment, much worse than any of these others. I refer to the chaplains. Did you ever hear of a chaplain being promoted until after he had served his seven full years as a first lieutenant? Even then he cannot become a major for ten years longer, and that is the end for him. Would it not be well to give the clergymen who have been successful in the pastorate some fair attractions in the Army? If a young fellow, just out of college, feels that he is poorly paid at \$163.67 every month, what shall be said of the chaplain, a college and theological school graduate, perhaps with some years of success in the pastorate, just in the prime of his ministry, receiving as much or more from his church, who gives it up to serve his country, leaving a family behind who must shift for themselves, supporting them in one place and himself in the Army, all for the pittance of \$2,000 per year? Why not give the parson as much chance as is given to the doctor, the lawyer, the young college student? Evidently the experienced clergyman is not worth so much as a young lawyer, and worth no more than a college boy. Little wonder that some high officers advised a chaplain to get out some years ago if he could make any sort of a living as a civilian parson, claiming that the chaplaincy was just a "job" with an opportunity to mark time, draw pay and retire at sixty-four! We have been awakened a bit to the great need of chaplains, better ones, and the wonderful possibilities for men who can make good there, but we continue

to make the place attractive only to the youngsters. Incidentally, I wonder how much experience is expected of a candidate for the place in the Navy when the age limit is placed at 31½ years. Much of what I have said concerning the treatment afforded to Army chaplains applies also to those of the Navy.

Let something be done for the chaplains, and forget, I pray you, that old, worn-out nonsense about clergymen thinking only of the spiritual and having no mind for material comforts. The parson is a man, and he deserves a fair return for his labors and just as great a return as the doctor, or lawyer, or business man who is serving Uncle Sam now, or the line or staff officer whether he was trained for his place in civil life or the ranks, or at Government expense in West Point. Something should be done also in the way of providing working facilities, outfits, necessary office and church materials for the chaplains. They are given their commissions and their skin and then told to go to work and keep up the moral tone of the men. The chaplain is expected to be priest, pastor, postmaster, mail censor, letter writer and money lender, moral guide and social leader, athletic manager—the most versatile man about the place—a sociologist, psychologist, criminologist, yet with much of the human touch, a man's man, good mixer and good Christian, as well as trained preacher. Give the chaplains a fair show and make it worth while for a successful pastor to resign his pastorate and serve his country.

JUST A PARSON WHO HAS BEEN A CHAPLAIN.

WAR WORK FOR THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The Signal Corps Emergency Committee, to furnish knitted garments to the soldiers of the Signal Corps of the Army, has issued an appeal to the women of the country to furnish immediately warm garments such as sweaters, helmets, wristlets, etc., and money to buy yarn for these garments. The need is most immediate, for hundreds of garments are needed for men who later will endeavor to win the supremacy of the air in France or who will be responsible for keeping open the armies' system of communication, without which modern warfare cannot be carried on. Emergency efforts must be made at once to supply this need, especially for those about to embark on the cold ocean trip. A novel feature of the Signal Corps Emergency Committee's plan is that each person contributing may enclose her card with the garment so that its recipient may know who sent it. It is expected thus to make the work more direct and personal both to the giver and to the receiver.

Aid of two kinds is sought: First, donations of money as large as possible and at once to buy yarn for knitting garments for immediate distribution and use. Secondly, the actual garments, especially sweaters, socks, and helmets, and also wristlets and scarfs. This aid will be made effective the moment it is received and without waiting for large supplies to accumulate. Every cent or other contribution donated will be sent out without any charges for overhead expenses. It is felt that it will serve not only to alleviate present hardships, but by that very fact to reduce the number of homes which may later be called upon for men.

Contributions of all sorts should be sent to the treasurer, Mrs. Oliver S. Eskridge, 1858 California street, Washington, D.C. Reports of organizations and all inquiries including requests for yarn from those unable to buy it locally should be sent to the secretary, Mrs. C. G. Edgar. The wives of the officers of the Signal Corps are the active heads of this work and include the following officers: Chairman, Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman, 1869 Mintwood place, Washington, D.C.; vice chairman, Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulis, the Marlborough, Washington, D.C.; second vice chairman, Mrs. Alex L. Dade, 1708 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C.; secretary, Mrs. C. G. Edgar, 1821 Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C.; treasurer, Mrs. Oliver S. Eskridge, 1858 California street, Washington, D.C.; recording secretary, Mrs. Emig, Mrs. H. M. Byllesby, in charge of distribution of yarn, 2029 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C. Free yarn will be distributed in as large quantities as funds will permit in Washington, D.C. Dues for membership (full) in Washington, D.C. fifty cents per month; dues for membership (associate) in Washington, D.C. fifty cents only.

FROM AMERICAN TROOPS ABROAD.

An important change in the 165th Infantry of New York (old 69th), now on duty in France as a part of the 42d Division (Rainbow) has been made. A letter from an officer in France dated Jan. 9 tells us that Gen. John J. Pershing has replaced Col. Charles De L. Hine in command of the 165th with Col. John W. Barker, Inf., N.A. Colonel Hine, who is an expert in railroad work, has been assigned to duty in the Transportation Department of the American Expeditionary Forces, for which by his long association with railroad organization and work he is especially fitted. Colonel Barker is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1894, and is known as an all around efficient officer. As a lieutenant in the 9th Infantry he was in command of a topographical party on Progressive Military Maps. As a lieutenant of the 2d Infantry he took part in the Santiago campaign, battle of El Caney, and the siege of Santiago. Colonel Barker served with his regiment, the 3d Infantry, in Philippine campaigns and in effecting the disarmament of some Moros he was wounded in the hip by a bullet from a rifle in the hands of a Moro. The Moros, who retired to the top of Bud Dajo, finally capitulated. He has for several years been on duty with the American Embassy in Paris and has had ample opportunity to study the conditions on the battle front.

The 165th Infantry, we are told, has been doing hard training work, but as a whole is in excellent health. Each battalion of the regiment is located in different towns, and find the inhabitants very friendly. The weather has been trying, and frequent rains have now set in. Close on two-thirds of the 165th Regiment is made up of members drafted from the old 7th, 12th, 14th, 23d and some other regiments. These men at the time did not welcome leaving their old commands, but later made the best of it, and now are thoroughly 165th Regiment men, and are all doing their bit.

The present war is the first time in the history of the old 69th that enough Irishmen, or Irish-Americans, did not enlist in war time to fill up to the limit. In other wars, with well-known Irish colonels at its head, the 69th was rapidly filled up to overflowing. Unfortunately the colonel selected for it in 1917, while he was an excellent officer, was unknown to Irishmen, and this fact killed recruiting. The regiment is now as hard as nails, and when the time comes for it to meet the Germans the best traditions of the old 69th will surely be maintained. The regiment is anxious for the day to go over the top.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports Feb. 15-20.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Awaiting a German Attack.

With the approach of the date on which began the great Verdun offensive of 1916, and with mild and favorable weather prevailing on the western front, the days have passed amid anticipation of a new German onset, and in the activities which that anticipation has aroused; chiefly raids and airplane bombing expeditions against German rear points deemed to be of possible importance to the enemy in any offensive plans that he may have prepared. On the enemy's side no action indicative of the expected attack was reported, although the Germans made frequent and sometimes successful attempts to enter and destroy trench positions. According to Secretary Baker's weekly report of the situation, however, a number of select enemy units have lately been withdrawing from front positions to undergo training in special tactics intended to enable them to break through the Ally line and advance in mobile fighting. As to the presence of Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish units in the West, reports still lack official corroboration.

In the important raids of the week, on the Entente side, both the British and the French took part on the Aisne front, near Reims; the French effected a temporary penetration northeast of Courcy, on the night of Feb. 15. On Feb. 16 at dawn the Germans raided the British lines at La Vacquerie in the Cambrai region and at Chérisy, south of the Scarpe River, while on the night of Feb. 15-16 Lancashire troops moved on the enemy positions along the Ypres-Sliden railway line in Flanders, and the French carried out a raid in the Argonne near Vauquois. The enemy raiders attacked the French trenches the same night near Ville-sur-Tourba in Champagne and Burnhaupt-le-Bas in upper Alsace. Thus at the same time parties of one side or the other were operating at widely separated points from one end of the front to the other. On Feb. 16 the enemy raided rear of Auberive on the Champagne front, where throughout the week his unusual activities were seemingly designed to offset the large-scale raid of the French carried out in the preceding week near Butte du Mesnil. The British lines were attacked on the morning of Feb. 17 in Flanders near Poelcappelle and west of La Bassée. On the night of Feb. 17 the Germans delivered their counter-attack southwest of the Butte du Mesnil, the scene of the previous French success. They entered the French positions and took 125 prisoners, but were driven out by the French within a short time. On the same night a hostile party attacked the British near Gavrelle in the Artois region. The British, in their turn, carried out three raids on the night of Feb. 18, southeast of Epehy, south of Lens, and in the Houthulst forest (Ypres area). Their presence in the latter place indicated that the French had here given the line up to the care of their British allies. On Feb. 19 the Germans made a raiding attack near Arleux, south of Lens, and the British attacked near Wytshate. The French were attacked near Courcy and near Vauquois (Argonne).

The chief of these operations may be said to have been that near Butte du Mesnil in Champagne. The original French attack of Feb. 13, according to the Paris report, received the support of American artillery. Its size made it an unusual operation. The French attack, preceded by a violent artillery fire, differed from a strong local attack only in the fact that its purpose was restricted to the capture and destruction of a system of German defenses, without any attempt to retain them and incorporate them in the French line. As the cost and the small value of the plan of occupying the German positions piecemeal have gradually become more evident, it has apparently been considered easier and equally profitable, in certain parts where the positions had no especial importance, to enter, destroy and evacuate. The raided area in this case was an interesting piece of ground, a salient left in the French line, east of Tahure, after the fighting of October, 1915, a position naturally unfavorable for the French to hold, but exposed to their attack from two sides. Its destruction was calculated to strengthen the French line locally in a considerable degree.

During the earlier part of the period under review the French and British flyers made nightly bombing incursions upon railroad points at the German rear, such as Staden, Thiaucourt, Thionville and Pagny. Their object was to cripple the railroad service and to destroy the German munition depots to such an extent as might interfere with the execution of any German offensive plans.

Northeast of Nancy, in Lorraine, a French raid was carried out on a large scale on Feb. 20, between Bures and Moncel. A large section of enemy lines was entered and 400 prisoners were taken. As in the previous week the French developed their effort in the direction of larger raids than in the past.

Operations of U.S. Forces.

The week on the American front in Lorraine was quieter than that which preceded. In spite of the improved weather, the enemy attempted no farther raids. According to the official French report of the Butte du Mesnil attack of Feb. 13, American artillery took part in the preliminary bombardment of six hours which preceded the French advance. The work of the American artillerymen was officially praised as "very effective support." On the American line the Germans have been endeavoring to make use of their knowledge of the signals employed by the United States forces, in order to create confusion. On one occasion, they sent up from near the American lines the signal rockets calling for a barrage fire from the supporting artillery, but the ruse was discovered in time, according to the report of the incident. Few men of the United States force were hit or taken prisoners during the week.

TEUTON INVASION OF RUSSIA RESUMED.

German and Austrian armies have reopened active operations against that portion of Russia which remains under the control of the Bolsheviks. Declaring the armistice of Dec. 15 to be at an end at noon on Feb. 18, the Teutons immediately moved in Volhynia and on the Dvina and seized Lutsk and Dvinsk, fortified cities in the two respective areas. The formal occasion for this step arose in the failure of the Bolsheviks to accept the German peace offers or to continue the negotiations in progress at Brest-Litovsk. The Bolshevik party has indeed declared its intention to wage no further external warfare, but this was regarded by the Teutons as insufficient and unsatisfactory. The actual reason for the new Teuton offensive lay apparently in the need to put

an end to the Bolshevik menace to the Ukraine, the seceding south-central portion of Russia, with which the Teutons had freshly concluded a separate peace.

According to a news dispatch a Bolshevik force captured Kieff, the capital of the Ukraine, on Feb. 8. Unable to move rapidly upon Kieff, the Teutons struck farther to the north. On Feb. 18, a German army concentrated on the Dvina, crossed that river, encountering no serious opposition and moved upon Dvinsk. Simultaneously in Volhynia, another force, concentrated at Kovel, moved upon Lutsk. Both cities were occupied without difficulty. The Bolsheviks endeavored to blow up a bridge at Dvinsk, but were unable to do so. On Feb. 19 a third German force, based on Riga, advanced eastward along the Riga-Petrograd railroad, a distance of thirteen miles, while the forces at Dvinsk and Lutsk likewise pressed onward. From Lutsk the advance was directed upon Rovno, encountering slight resistance on the way, at Irzeem. The Teutons captured in their progress 2,500 prisoners, several hundred machine guns and a large quantity of railway rolling stock. The Bolshevik government endeavored to check the move by undertaking to accept the previously offered peace terms, but the advance of the armies proceeded, while the German authorities asked for authentication of the Bolshevik proposal. No sign appeared that the Slavic forces were in condition or disposed to bar the way.

The possibility of combined operations upon Petrograd and Kieff, indicated by the German and Austrian movements, is undeniable from a military standpoint, despite the climatic difficulties of the undertaking, in view of the weakness of the resistance. The distance to be traversed to Petrograd, from the point of departure, is some 300 miles, along a railway route, and the force required for the purpose is far inferior to what would be needed in face of an active and determined adversary, however weak. In the more southerly operation, the Teuton forces headed toward a friendly body in the Ukraine, and in both territories they may expect to benefit by the presence of a large friendly element in the population.

In Finland, where Finnish nationalist and Bolshevik forces are opposed, no new operations of importance have been reported.

On the East coast of the Gulf of Riga German troops are apparently landed and progressing eastward, as is indicated by the reported capture of the town of Werder, on Bol Sound.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

The Italian front was devoid of large military action during the period of the present review. With the Austrians' failure to regain the positions recently lost on the upper Brenta River, the enemy settled down to inactivity. The Italians in the mountain region restricted themselves to engagements of small patrol parties and of artillery. On the middle Elave River artillery firing on a heavy scale was renewed, but without immediately involving any infantry action on either side. The Italian government is reported to have called the 1900 class to the colors, an indication of active preparations for greater efforts in the spring. As the lines stand, the Ally position on the northern Italian front excels that of last autumn, partly because the line as it stood at the close of the autumn attack of the Austrians has been advanced to better positions, and partly because with time's passage a front of more permanent solidity has been built up.

The recent conferences are supposed to have bestowed greater power on the Allies' War Council at Versailles. If this be the case, the prospects of the Italian front are improved by the probability that the armies in France may readily be drawn upon to supply further prompt aid to Italy in case of a renewed Teuton offensive in the coming season, without the need of ministerial decisions such as had to be made before aid was sent to Italy last autumn.

RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL IN TURKEY.

The Russian force occupying the greater part of Armenia is reported to have commenced a withdrawal toward the Caucasus frontier. At the same time Turkish forces of considerable size are reported to have reentered Armenian territory from the West, and to have overcome Armenian bands in the region of Erzerang.

The British force at Jerusalem has made no further advance of importance.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The British Admiralty report that a swift raid was made by a flotilla of large German torpedo boat destroyers at one a.m., Feb. 15, on British patrol forces in Dover Straits. "The following craft," says the Admiralty, "which were occupied in hunting a submarine which had been sighted by the patrol, were sunk: Trawler James Pond; drifters Jamie Murray, Clover Bank, W. Elliott, Cosmos, Silver Queen, Veracity and Christina Craig. After having sunk these vessels the enemy destroyers returned rapidly to the north before any of our forces could engage them." The weather was thick and the night was very dark. The patrol vessels, being equipped only with light armament for anti-submarine work, did not have a chance once the Germans got among them. This German naval activity was apparently undertaken in the hope of countering the British success against German submarines. The submarines, it is believed, sent a wireless appeal for help from Zeebrugge. According to one report, the British patrol had in the last few weeks destroyed four submarines and had practically closed this vital waterway to U-boats. It was in an effort to break this barrier that the destroyers came out. The success of the German attack will make it necessary for these light patrols to have some powerful craft with them as a protection.

The attack of German destroyers on light British patrol forces on Feb. 15 in Dover Straits was followed up on Feb. 16 at midnight by a German submarine opening fire on Dover which continued for three or four minutes. The official account states that British shore batteries replied and the enemy ceased fire after discharging about thirty rounds. The casualties were: Killed, one child; injured, three men, one woman and three children. Slight damage was caused house property.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, notified Berlin on Feb. 16 that Austrian troops must not be used against Russia to support any policy which Austria has not approved, but only for purposes of self-defense against marauding bands.

The South Pacific Ocean has been swept clean of German raiders, according to an announcement made at a Pacific port on Feb. 16 by the commander of a British warship which has been on patrol duty along the west coast of South America. According to the officers of the vessel there are thirty-nine German steamers and

fifty-one sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 230,000 interned in ports along the west coast of South America.

A decree published in the French Journal Officiel on Feb. 16 provides for the requisitioning of the entire merchant marine of France on March 10.

Three Japanese naval officers arrived at a Pacific port on Feb. 16 from the Orient and asserted they composed an official mission en route to Europe to confer with the representatives of the Entente Allied governments. Commander S. Oyamada was the spokesman for the party. The other members are Lieut. Comdr. Shijotoshi Tagashima and Lieut. Comdr. Munichi Kasuga.

Ernest von Carlhausen, lieutenant in the German navy, was arrested by Secret Service agents at Rochester, N.Y., on Feb. 16 as a dangerous enemy alien. Federal authorities have watched him for some time, during which he has made frequent trips between New York and Rochester.

Casualties in the British ranks reported during the week ending Feb. 18 totaled 4,106, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—officers, 38; men, 1,005. Wounded or missing—officers, 119; men, 2,941.

Gen. Sir William Robertson, Chief of the British Imperial Staff, "resigned" that position on Feb. 16, according to an official statement, although General Robertson said, "I have not resigned" to newspaper interviewers. Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, Sub-Chief of the Staff, was appointed Chief of Staff, and General Robertson, it was announced on Feb. 18 "has accepted what is known as the Eastern command—that is, the eastern parts of the British Isles."

The Paris Journal Officiel published on Feb. 17 the text of notes exchanged by the American and French governments recognizing the exclusive competency of the tribunals of their respective armies and fleets over persons subject to the jurisdiction of their forces wherever stationed and whatever the nationality of the accused.

Gen. Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson, of the British army, has been appointed to represent Great Britain on the Supreme War Council, according to an announcement made by Lloyd George on Feb. 18.

British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine in the week ending Feb. 20 numbered fifteen, according to the Admiralty statement of that date. Of these twelve were of 1,600 tons or over and three were under that tonnage. One fishing craft also was sunk. The arrivals at ports in the United Kingdom for the week numbered 2,322; sailings, 2,393. Eight vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

A German guardship struck one of its own mines in the Baltic Sea recently and twenty men were lost, according to reports reaching Copenhagen Feb. 20.

Major Gens. H. A. Greene, 91st Division, Nat. Army, American Lake, Wash.; H. T. Allen, 90th Division, Nat. Army, at Sam Houston, Texas, and H. C. Hale, 84th Division, Nat. Army, Louisville, Ky., returned to the United States Feb. 20 from the battle front after tours of inspection with the British, French and American armies. General Greene is quoted by a N.Y. Herald reporter as follows: "There is no need to give credence to the alarming reports you tell me are being cabled of the massing of Germans to break through our lines. The British will stop any drive made against them, and so will the French. As for the Americans, it goes without saying they will bring to a halt any thrust made at them by the trained armies of the enemy. The armies holding the lines are very strong, British and French generals told me, one and all, that the Germans may bend our line in some places, but that they can never break it. I saw Gen. Leonard Wood in Paris on Jan. 30. He is improving rapidly from his injuries. It was a flesh wound on the inner side of his left arm, extending from the elbow nearly to the armpit. Luckily no arteries were severed. General Wood was observing the work of French soldiers who were demonstrating the manner in which trench mortars are fired when he was wounded. Heavily charged bombs were being fired from the mortar when one exploded prematurely. Five French soldiers were killed and two American officers besides General Wood were wounded. All the Americans are well on the road to recovery."

Attorney General Gregory has issued new regulations concerning the use of alcoholic liquor, beer, ale and wine and dry zones around Army camps. The regulations read as follows: "Alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not directly or indirectly be sold, bartered, given, served or knowingly delivered to any officer or member of the military forces, except when administered for medical purposes by or under the direction of a regularly licensed physician or Army surgeon; provided, that this regulation shall not apply to the giving or serving of such liquor in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests." An amendment modifying the regulations affecting dry zones around Army camps reads: "There is hereby established a zone five miles circumferential to the boundaries of every military camp (except that within the limits of an incorporated city or town the zones shall not include any territory more than one-half mile from the nearest boundary of such camp). This regulation shall not apply to the giving or serving of such liquor in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests other than officers or members of the military forces, or to the sending, shipping, transmitting, carrying or transportation of such liquor to such a home for such purpose."

The much discussed 110-foot submarine chaser brought forth the following comment at a recent hearing of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, was giving information to the committee as to the instruction in target practice and gun drills given the midshipmen and reserve officers on board the two submarine chasers stationed at the Academy. Mr. Browning said he did not think those boats were "good for much else." Admiral Eberle's reply to this was: "I hope we may have eight or ten of them in the spring."

Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger told the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads on Feb. 16 that War Department regulations primarily have been responsible for delay in delivering letters from home to American forces in France. Distribution of mail, he said, largely is in the hands of Army officers and for military reasons it is held up before post office authorities in France are advised of forwarding addresses of military units.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Isaac W. Littell, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was nominated Feb. 14 for brigadier general, Regular Army, vice Smith, retired on Feb. 3, 1918. The General, who is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was assigned to the 10th Infantry as a second lieutenant, has accomplished wonderfully effective work in the construction of cantonments. This work had to be planned and accomplished in the greatest haste in order to provide rapidly for the mobilization and training of troops. It was a stupendous task and General Littell and his assistants accomplished a great work amid the greatest of handicaps and at first it looked almost impossible to have the cantonments ready. All but two of the sixteen cantonments taken in hand under the direction of General Littell were ready for the draft men at the time specified, and this in less than three months after the plans had been accepted. General Littell was born in New Jersey Dec. 5, 1857. After graduation from West Point he remained on duty in the 10th Infantry until April 25, 1895, when he was appointed captain and A.Q.M. He served as major and Q.M. of Volunteers in 1900, and was promoted major and Q.M. Oct. 26, 1901, and lieutenant colonel and D.Q.M.G. March 19, 1908. While an officer of the 10th Infantry he served on frontier duty at Fort Lyon, Colo., during a part of 1884 and 1885, and was also on duty later in Indian Territory, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma to Oct. 8, 1894. He was Q.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and assistant to depot Q.M. at New York city up to September, 1899, when he went to the Philippines as Q.M., 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps. Among other duties he was also temporarily in charge of the construction of the government cold storage and ice plant in Manila. General Littell was chief Q.M., 1st Division, 8th Army Corps; chief Q.M., Department of Northern Luzon, and after returning to the United States, in 1902, his duties included that of depot Q.M. at New York city, in the office of the Q.M.G. at Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. Leonard Smith, U.S.N., recently retired for disability in the line of duty, was born in New Hampshire Aug. 30, 1876. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1898. He served in the Columbia during the war with Spain. His last sea duty was in 1915 as ordnance officer of the Atlantic Fleet under Rear Admiral Badger. His last assignment to duty was in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIBLEY, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Sibley, U.S.A., retired, one of the most noted cavalry officers of our Army, and who took part in many hard Indian campaigns, died at the base hospital at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Feb. 18, 1918, of pernicious anaemia. He had been ill for some weeks and his death removes a fine type of officer from the rolls. He was born in Texas, Oct. 17, 1852, a son of the late Col. Caleb C. Sibley, 16th U.S. Inf., class of 1829, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, in 1874. He was one of the most noted Indian fighters on the retired list of the Army. He was promoted a first lieutenant in 1881, captain in 1893, and major, 11th Cavalry, in 1902. In 1903 he was transferred back to his old regiment, the 2d, and in February, 1909, he was transferred to the 13th Cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 4th Cavalry, April 18, 1909, and was detailed Inspector General Jan. 19, 1911. He became colonel of the 14th Cavalry March 3, 1911, was appointed brigadier general July 27, 1916, and was retired for age Oct. 17, 1916.

For some ten years General Sibley after being graduated from the U.S.M.A. saw hard service on the plains in nearly all of General Crook's engagements against Indians, and was brevetted for gallantry in action on the Little Big Horn River in July, 1876. At that time General Sibley, then a second lieutenant, was selected by General Crook to command a scouting party to locate an Indian village. Leaving on the afternoon of that day, the command halted at two o'clock the next morning a short distance from the Little Big Horn, having marched forty miles. After a brief rest the scouting party, after taking up the march again, soon discovered a formidable war party of redskins. The Indians found the trail of the troops and pursued them. The men retreated and took shelter in the edge of some adjacent woods and had to leave the horses tied to trees, where they could be seen by the Indians, and the scouting party had to retreat still further into the woods. The command, without horses, had to continue the retreat for two days through fallen timber, over rocks and across mountains, without food or sufficient clothing to protect them from the cold at night. On July 9, 1876, they succeeded in reaching General Crook's camp. Toward the end of the march the men became so weakened that they marched for ten minutes and then would lie down and rest. Several of the most robust men became insane. Not a single man was lost on the scout, however. General Sibley was also brevetted for distinguished gallantry in action against Crazy Horse's camp on Powder River, Mont., March 17, 1876. He was recommended to the War Department for a medal of honor.

General Sibley was in the engagement against the Sioux on Tongue River, Wyo., June 9, 1876, and battle of the Rose Bud against hostile Sioux and Cheyenne Indians under Crazy Horse, June 17, 1876.

General Sibley also took part in the battle of Slim Butte, Dak., and the surprise of the Sioux under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, Sept. 9, 1876. During the war with Spain, as captain, 2d Cavalry, he served with his troop, which was attached to the headquarters, 4th Army Corps, as headquarters guard, Major Gen. John Coppinger commanding.

In 1903 and 1904 General Sibley, as major, 2d Cavalry, served in the Philippines as adjutant general and assistant adjutant general, Department of Luzon. In January, 1905, he was sent into the field in command of a squadron of the 2d Cavalry and a battalion of 7th Infantry to suppress the ladrone of Cavite and Batangas provinces. He returned invalided to the United States. The Governor General of the Philippines highly complimented General Sibley for the work done in exterminating the bands of ladrone and the division commander also paid him a high compliment.

Among other incidents of his service, while he was on the frontier at Fort Custer, Mont., during 1883 and 1884, he marched with his regiment across the Rocky Mountains when the change of station was ordered from Fort Custer to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. While serving at Fort Wingate, N.M., 1891 to 1896, he took part in three expeditions to suppress uprisings among Indians. He was in command of the expedition searching for the remains of murdered citizens in the Ute and Navajo

Indian country in 1893. He was inspector general, Department of Texas, from March 13, 1900, to Aug. 31, 1901. While on duty in Washington during 1902 and 1903 he was an additional aid to Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and was also a member of the board for the revision of Small-Arms Firing Regulations. General Sibley was in command of an expedition composed of a squadron of the 2d Cavalry against unruly Ute Indians in South Dakota during the fall of 1907. He was adjutant general of the provisional division under Brig. Gen. Charles Morton during its march from Fort Riley, Kan., to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1908. He filled the important office of commandant of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy from Feb. 1, 1909, to Jan. 20, 1911, succeeding Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze. His last assignment was on the Texas border, where, among other duties, he was in command of the Big Bend Cavalry patrol district, guarding hundreds of miles of border.

General Sibley came from an old New England family, his ancestors having settled in Massachusetts near Worcester, 1629. Members of the family took part in the colonial wars, the War of Independence and the War of 1812. Several of them reached prominence in the War of the Rebellion. Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley, a captain of the 2d Dragoons, at the outbreak of the Civil War went South and reached the grade of major general in the Confederate armies, while Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley, the first Governor of Minnesota, became a major general of Volunteers on the Union side, and together with General Sully, suppressed the great Sioux uprising of 1863 in Dakota and Minnesota. Gen. C. C. Sibley, the father of Colonel Sibley, graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1829, became colonel of the 16th Infantry, and brevet brigadier general, U.S. Army, for services in the Civil War, and was the Military Governor of the state of Georgia during the period of the reconstruction, where by his just treatment of the people of that state in those trying times he gained the good-will of all.

RECENT DEATHS.

Comdr. Robert Oliver Baush, U.S.N., died at the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 14, 1918. The dispatch gave as the cause of death "skull, compound" (probably compound fracture of the skull), caused by falling down a hatch while the hospital ship Solace was taking on coal. Lieutenant Commander Baush was born at Oxford, Nebr., on Oct. 23, 1885, and entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman from Pennsylvania on June 30, 1904. He reported for duty on the U.S.S. Utah on Aug. 2, 1917; was temporarily promoted to lieutenant commander Jan. 1, 1918, and was serving on the Utah at the date of his death. Next of kin Lucille Belt Baush (wife), care of W. D. Belt, jr., 901 S.W. Life Building, Dallas, Texas.

Major Philip Henry Sheridan, Cav., U.S.A., son of the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U.S.A., of Civil War fame, died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 17. Major Sheridan, who was also a grandson of the late Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Rucker, Quartermaster General of the Army, was born in Illinois, July 28, 1880. General Sheridan died Aug. 5, 1888. Major Sheridan was appointed to the U.S.M.A. June 20, 1898, and was graduated June 12, 1902, being assigned as a second lieutenant to the 9th Cavalry. He was transferred to the 5th Cavalry in May, 1903, was promoted to first lieutenant in 1911, captain on July 1, 1916, and major in 1918. He served in Hawaii and the Philippines, and as assistant to the Superintendent of Public Buildings at Washington. In the spring of 1916 he went with his regiment to the Mexican border and served in the field in Mexico until July, and served in New Mexico until October. In January of 1917 he was ordered to Washington for duty in the office of the Secretary of War. He remained on that duty until August, when he was appointed a member of the General Staff Corps, and placed on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, where he remained until his death. Major Sheridan was an officer of excellent attainments, and the reports of his various commanding officers have been highly commendatory. Major Sheridan served as military aid to President Roosevelt and also to President Taft. While stationed in Honolulu in 1912, he was thrown from his horse and broke his collarbone. He married Miss Elizabeth McGunagle, daughter of Col. George K. McGunagle, U.S.A.

Major Robert McMillan Dutton, Marine Corps, retired, died on Feb. 18, 1918, at Colorado Springs, Colo. Major Dutton was born Nov. 30, 1869, in California and was appointed a cadet midshipman Sept. 4, 1885, and upon graduation from the Naval Academy was transferred to the Marine Corps and commissioned a second lieutenant July 1, 1891. He served at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Annapolis, Md., and Norfolk, Va.; was promoted first lieutenant March 17, 1893, and served on the U.S.S. Boston and took part in the battle of Manila Bay, being detached to the U.S.S. Buffalo, and was promoted captain March 3, 1899. He was on duty in China with the Allied forces operating there during the Boxer uprising and was later ordered to duty with the 1st Brigade of Marines in the Philippines. In 1901 he was detached from duty in the Philippines to the U.S.S. Monadnock to command the Marine guard of that vessel, and in 1902 was again assigned to duty in the Philippines, serving there until November, 1902, when he was ordered to the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, for medical treatment. In 1903 he was ordered to the United States, thence to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and later to the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., for duty at the Marine Barracks there. He was retired from active service as a major in the Marine Corps, July 17, 1906, to date from March 6, 1905.

Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, father of Mrs. John S. Arwine, wife of Commander Arwine, U.S.N., died at Baltimore, Md., on Feb. 3, 1918.

Capt. Vernon Castle, of the Royal Flying Corps, Great Britain, while on duty as instructor to U.S. airmen was killed in a fall of his airplane at Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 15, while he was trying to avoid collision with an American student aviator. Impressive funeral services were held in New York city Feb. 19 in the Church of the Transfiguration. Numerous British and American Army officers attended the services, with the official representatives of the Allied armies, and there were hundreds of actors who had known Vernon Castle when he was famous as a dancer. The bronze coffin was covered with the British colors and the pennons and insignia of the Royal Flying Corps, and pinned to them was Captain Castle's service cap. His decoration, the Cross of War, awarded for gallantry in action, was pinned to his service uniform with the insignia of his rank in the British army. Lord Innes-Ker, major in the Royal Artillery, was commander of the guard of honor of British officers. They were: Lieut. Col. J. E. Jameson, Major Normal G. Thwaites, Lieut. Lawrence Grossmith, Lieut.

tenant Bradford and Cadet Wilde. Lieut. E. C. McKinney represented the United States Navy and Capt. F. R. Sedgwick and Lieut. S. M. Burbank represented the U.S. Army. Brig. Gen. W. A. White of the British Recruiting Mission sent Col. F. R. Athill, Col. J. S. Dennis, Lieut. Col. R. S. Hitchison and Capt. R. L. Zimmerman, Robertson Durham and Lieut. Charles Quick. The British Embassy was represented by Lieut. Col. Sir William Wiseman Bart. The array of beautiful flowers was almost amazing. They came not only from men in the British and Canadian armies, from men and women prominent in the theatrical life of New York and in society, but also from his servants and the chunky little colored musicians who played in his jazz bands. His remains were buried at Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N.Y.

After a brief illness of pneumonia lasting only a few days, Mr. Joseph S. Potts, son of Col. David G. Potts, and father of Capt. Adam E. Potts, Coast Art., U.S.A., and 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Potts, jr., F.A., U.S.E., died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 11, 1918, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Potts was for many years prominent in railroad and commercial circles in the South, and as a leading authority on such matters, his opinion was often consulted on questions of freight rates arising from interstate legislation. Besides his widow, Mrs. Belle Sheppard Potts, he leaves three sons—James Sheppard Potts, of Richmond, president of the Rural Road Improvement League of Virginia; Lieut. Joseph S. Potts, jr., 315th Field Art., Camp Lee, Va.; and Capt. Adam E. Potts, C.A.C., an instructor at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Mrs. Isabel L. Reeves, wife of Lieut. John W. Reeves, jr., U.S.N., died at Elizabeth, N.J., on Feb. 8, 1918. Mrs. Reeves is survived by her husband and two children.

Dr. E. H. King died of pneumonia at Muscatine, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1918, in his seventy-fourth year. He was the father of Lieut. Col. A. A. King, U.S.F.A., Camp Greene, N.C.; Major Joseph C. King, U.S.F.A., Camp Logan, Texas, and of Capt. E. R. King, U.S.R., Med. Dept., unassigned.

Lionel Skipwith, son of the late Grey Skipwith, and brother of Paymr. Grey Skipwith, U.S.N., died at Albemarle, Albemarle county, Va., on Feb. 18, 1918.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wirt Sutherland, widow of Gen. Charles Sutherland, U.S.A., former Surgeon General of the Army, died Feb. 18, 1918, in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Sutherland was the youngest daughter of Judge Nicholas Brewer and Catherine Medairy, and was descended from the old colonial families of Maryland. Mrs. Sutherland was a lady of charming personality and friends lament her demise.

The recent death of the Hon. Charles Elliott Fitch, father of Elizabeth Fitch Watts, wife of Wallace H. Watts, chaplain, 15th U.S. Infantry, occurred at Skaneateles, N.Y. Dr. Fitch has had a long and honorable career in journalism and literature, having been editor-in-chief of the Syracuse Standard, of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, and contributed articles to many of the leading periodicals. He was a graduate of Williams College, a member of the Sigma Phi Fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa. Besides Mrs. Watts, he leaves a wife and one son, Lawrence Bradford Fitch, of Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. Eliza Nixon, widow of Col. John B. Nixon, U.S.A., and mother of Major Courtland Nixon, died in New York city on Feb. 18, 1918.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. S. E. FAULKNER.

In the death of Mrs. Sarah Rodney Faulkner, wife of Col. A. N. Faulkner, U.S. Army, the Service has suffered a distinct loss. Counting two of the "Signers of the Declaration" among her ancestors, and coming of a family distinguished for generations in the service of her country, she was ever true to its best traditions, and it had no more sturdy or loyal little patriot than she proved herself.

Conscientious and untiring in discharging her obligations, practically her last public appearance was at the Red Cross rooms, where she had diligently labored all winter for the soldiers' good, and though here for but a few months, had endeared herself to all about her, and especially to the young people of her husband's regiment, to whom she had been the soul of hospitality and cheer. Her friends and co-workers will miss her sadly, and can but offer her devoted husband and children their heartfelt sympathy, and assurance that her memory will be cherished among all who knew her here.

MEMBER FORT SAM HOUSTON RED CROSS BRANCH.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 14, 1918.

The following deaths of officers are announced by the War Department for the week ending Feb. 18, and not previously reported:

First Lieut. Dean H. Buchanan, Inf. R.C., 1st Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalions, at Spartanburg, S.C., Jan. 22, 1918.

Capt. De Witt J. Payne, Signal Corps, at Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 1, 1918.

First Lieut. Henry E. Hungerford, M.R.C., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 1, 1918.

Major William S. Martin, 343d Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Travis, Texas, Feb. 4, 1918.

Second Lieut. Wade R. Davis, 321st Inf., at Camp Jackson, S.C., Feb. 4, 1918.

First Lieut. Gordon L. Rand, A.S.S.R.C., American Expeditionary Force, Feb. 5, 1918.

Second Lieut. C. V. Ashbaugh, A.S.S.R.C., at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., Feb. 5, 1918.

Capt. Phineas P. Christy, F.A.R.C., at Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 6, 1918.

First Lieut. Dudley A. Loomis, A.S.S.R.C., at Post Field, Lawton, Okla., Feb. 7, 1918.

Second Lieut. Loftan H. Stamps, 137th Depot Brigade, at Post Field, Lawton, Okla., Feb. 7, 1918.

Capt. Herbert A. Main, Q.M. N.A., at Camp Lee, Va., Feb. 8, 1918.

Col. Frank A. Wilcox, N.A., American Expeditionary Force, Feb. 9, 1918.

Capt. Louis V. Manspeaker, Engr. R.C., at Camp Lee, Va., Feb. 9, 1918.

Capt. George B. Gorham, C.A.C., at Galveston, Texas, Feb. 9, 1918.

First Lieut. Jacobs E. McKean, A.S.S.R.C., at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., Feb. 11, 1918.

First Lieut. George J. Brand, M.R.C., Amb. Co. 137, at Camp Doniphan, Okla., Feb. 11, 1918.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Zeigler, Inf. N.G., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Feb. 11, 1918.

Capt. Frank S. Pratt, M.R.C., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 12, 1918.

First Lieut. Louis F. Plummer, A.S.S.R.C., at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., Feb. 12, 1918.

First Lieut. Peyton C. March, A.S.S.R.C., at Camp Bowie, Texas, Feb. 13, 1918.

First Lieut. Ellsworth J. Carroll, M.C.R., at Waco, Texas, Feb. 13, 1918.

Second Lieut. Charles K. Tuohy, Inf. R.C., at Portland, Oregon, Feb. 14, 1918.

Second Lieut. Wiley H. Burford, F.A.R.C., American Expeditionary Force, Feb. 14, 1918.

First Lieut. Mark Beach, M.R.C., at Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 15, 1918.

First Lieut. Torre Harris, 125th Field Art., at Deming, N.M., Feb. 16, 1918.

First Lieut. Harold M. Graham, A.S.S.R.C., at Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1918.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major Joseph H. Tyler, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Douglas, and Miss Virginia Tiernan Whitney were married on Feb. 1, 1918, at St. Mark's Cathedral in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Episcopal service was read by Dean W. W. Fleetwood, the wedding music being rendered by Organist A. H. Peabody. The church was decorated with flags with a floral setting of white and green. White ribbons separated the pews and white candles lighted the altar. The bride was attended by Mrs. Harry W. Sturgess, as matron of honor, and the Misses Phoebe Dey and Marjorie Bidwell, as bridesmaids. Lieut. J. W. Phillips was the best man and the ushers were Lieut. Charles S. Ferrin, U.S.A.; Glen McCarthy and W. E. Bergen. A wedding reception followed at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Tiernan. The couple left for California on a month's honeymoon after which they will return to Fort Douglas.

Lieut. George C. Manning, U.S.N., and Miss Blanche Marie Laurie, were married recently at the home of the bride's parents in Esplanade avenue, New Orleans, La. The correspondent who sends the account of the wedding omitted to give the date. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Albert Bievers, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The home was decorated with palms, ferns, Easter lilies and white roses. The bride, who was given to be married by her father, Mr. Ferdinand E. de Vesine Larue, had as her attendants her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ferdinand L. Larue, as matron of honor; her cousin, Miss Marguerite Larue, as maid of honor; Miss Lillian Le Gardeur as bridesmaid; her little niece, Miss Louise Tarlton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Tarlton, was the flower girl, and the ribbon-bearers were Misses Marcelle Loeliger, Emily Pitot, Coralie Williams, Susan Howard Goodwin, Vivian Corput and Eva Graner. The bride wore a wedding dress of white satin, trimmed with pearls and draped with a real lace shawl that belonged to a member of the Italian nobility. The only jewels worn were a diamond pendant, the gift of her parents, and pearl earrings, the gift of the groom. She carried an old-fashioned round bouquet of valley lilies. Lieutenant Manning had as his best man Lieut. Lucien E. Lyons, U.S.N.R. Le Prophetie wedding march was played as the bridal party entered, and during the ceremony soft low music was rendered. Following the ceremony an informal reception was held, at which the young couple received the congratulations of those present. Mrs. Larue was assisted in receiving by the bridal party. The bridal table, covered with a lace cloth, was adorned with crimson roses, white hyacinths and loops and bows of blue tulle. Mrs. Manning is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Louisiana, and is very popular in the younger circles of society. Lieutenant Manning has been stationed for the past few months at the New Orleans Naval Station. Lieut. and Mrs. Manning left the same evening for a short bridal tour, and on their return will be the guests for a short while of the bride's parents before taking possession of an apartment in the Prytania Apartments.

Lieut. Comdr. David Worth Bagley, U.S.N., and Miss Marie Louise Harrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tennent Harrington, of Colusa, Cal., were married at the Hotel Belmont, New York city, Feb. 16, 1918. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and Mrs. Daniels, the latter a sister of the bridegroom, were among the guests present. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room of the suite occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, which was decorated simply with cut flowers and palms, ascension lilies predominating. The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and at present chaplain of the 104th Field Artillery, U.S.N.G., officiated. The bridal couple stood before a bower of green, broken by white lilies, and knelt at a prie-dieu. Mr. Harrington gave his daughter in marriage. She had no attendants, and wore a gown of cloth of silver draped with tulle and silver lace, with a veil of tulle, which fell in voluminous folds almost to the end of her train. She carried a bouquet of white lilies. Lieut. Comdr. Frederick H. Potet, U.S.N., acted as best man for Lieutenant Commander Bagley. Following the ceremony a buffet supper was served in one of the adjoining rooms, the couple leaving later on their bridal trip. The bridegroom was in command of the destroyer Jacob Jones when it was torpedoed by a German submarine last December near the Scilly Isles.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wright announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Leslie, to Lieut. Morris H. Spriggs, U.S.N., on Jan. 31, 1918, in the city of New York.

The engagement of Miss Pearl Henris, daughter of Mrs. Florence Henris, of West Hoboken, N.J., to Lieut. Samuel L. Alexander, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Alexander, of Kansas City, Mo., has been announced. Mr. Alexander is a graduate of Cornell University, and is at present stationed at Hoboken with the 49th Inf.

Miss Grace Donigani Frank, daughter of Emil H. Frank and Lieut. Paul Revere Smith, U.S.C.G., of Concord, Mass., were married on Feb. 11, 1918, at the residence of the bride's father, 21 Montgomery place, Brooklyn, N.Y., the Rev. John Howard Mellich officiating. Mrs. Alanson Trask Enos was Miss Frank's only attendant, and wore a gown of apricot taffeta and tulle with a large hat of brown tulle, and carried lavender orchids and sunset buds. Miss Frank's wedding gown was of white satin and chiffon embroidered in silver with a real lace veil arranged in coronet effect, and she carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Mr. Herman Beale Spelman, of the Red Cross, was the best man, and

Lieut. Louis L. Bennett, U.S.C.G., and Lieut. John S. Bayus, U.S.C.G., acted as ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oktane, of New Rochelle, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Georgiana Marie, to Lieut. Robert MacDonald Graham, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Graham, of Graham, Va.

Capt. Nelson Dingley, 3d Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dingley, of Boston, Mass., and Miss Elizabeth Keenan, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sherman Keenan, of Galveston, Texas, were married at Trinity Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas, on Feb. 12, 1918. The Rev. T. J. Sloan, rector, officiating. The altar and chancel of the church were decorated in palms and ferns and Easter lilies. Two sergeants, color bearers of the Coast Artillery Corps, stood at attention, holding handsome silk flags, one of Old Glory, and the other of the Coast Artillery. The ushers were Capt. Morris K. Barroll, Lieut. S. E. Stribling, Clarence Gleason, Hilbert Dahl, William Payne and Gordon Wells, U.S.A., of Fort San Jacinto. Little Genevieve Lykes was flower girl. Mrs. Joseph Talliaferro Lykes, of New York, sister of the bride, was matron of honor. The bride entered with her father. Her wedding robe was of white Duchess satin, with overdress of white silk tulle, the corsage being of rose point lace, and satin combined with tulle embroidered in seed pearls. The skirt was trimmed with bands of satin ribbon. The long court train and the rose point lace bridal veil were the same as those worn by her sister, Mrs. Lykes, at her wedding three years ago. The bridal bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The best man was Captain James De Barth Walbach, Coast Art., U.S.A. Immediately after the ceremony at the church a reception was held at the lovely home of the bride's parents, the reception suite being decorated in Southern smilax, ferns and gorgeous roses. The young couple left for New Orleans on a ten days' trip, and on their return will be at home at Fort Crockett. The bride's traveling costume was of sand-colored spring suiting, with Georgette crepe waist, and hat and accessories to match. The bride, who was born in Galveston, made her debut two years ago. She is a member of a prominent old Galveston family. Captain Dingley is a nephew of Nelson Dingley, jr., former Governor of Maine, and Congressman of that State, and is of old New England stock. The wedding gifts were magnificent. Among these was a set of silver ramekins from the groom's regiment.

Mr. O. Benton Bennett, Pay Corps, U.S.N., stationed on the cruiser Columbia, and Miss Emma Sutton Carter, daughter of the late Col. E. C. Carter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Carter, were married in New York city at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jones on Feb. 4, 1918. The Rev. Bevan, of St. Mark's Church, officiating. The bride was attended by the Misses Doris L. Jones and Elizabeth Shakelford, of Albany, Ga., where the bride's people resided. Her uncle, Silas McBee, of this city, gave her in marriage. A number of the bridegroom's associates on the cruiser attended.

The marriage of Mr. John Carroll Alvey, son of the late Capt. James Perrie Alvey, of Houston, Texas, and brother of Capt. Walker Alvey, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Capt. Alexander Wilson, U.S.A., Fort Snelling, Minn., to Mrs. Katherine Cox, of Houston, Texas, was solemnized on Feb. 9, 1918, at Houston, Texas, the Rev. William S. Jacobs, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating.

Mr. B. S. Thompson announces the engagement of his niece, Adele Louise Crandall, to Lieut. Edwin E. Keatley, 37th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

The marriage of Miss Emily Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Johnson, and Capt. Charles Dodson Barrett, U.S.M.C., will take place on March 2, 1918, at St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va.

The marriage of Lieut. Lawrence B. Sperry, U.S. naval aviator, and Miss Winifred Allen, of New York, was solemnized on the evening of Feb. 18 in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Governors Island, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, chaplain. The wedding party of fourteen included the two brothers of the groom, Miss Helen Sperry, sister of the groom; Mr. Thomas Morgan, who was best man; Miss Betty Turner, bridesmaid; Mr. Reginald Gilmore and others. An interesting and romantic feature of the marriage was the arrival and departure of the bride and groom in an airship from Massapequa. Long Island, where Lieutenant Sperry is on duty. They came from Massapequa and landed on the extension, where Lieutenant Sperry had frequently been when he was instructor in aviation about two years ago. The marriage took place in the chapel at 8:30, after which the wedding party went to the Vanderbilt for a wedding supper. Early the next morning at 6:30 the bride and groom came to Governors Island, accompanied by a number of the bridal party to see them off, and at about seven o'clock they left for Massapequa in their airship. Lieutenant Sperry is on duty there at the U.S. naval aviation plant in experimental and construction work.

Mrs. James Clarence Bussey has sent out invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Mary Rawlings Bussey, and Lieut. John Heritage Minnigerode, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.N.G., on Feb. 27, 1918, at Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md. The bridesmaids will be Miss Grace Bussey, a sister of the bride-elect, and Miss Virginia Sellman. Capt. George Mahool will be the best man, and the ushers will be Capt. Alan Hobbitzel, Lieut. (J.G.) Elmer E. Duvall, jr., U.S.N., Lieut. B. O. Thomas, Sergt. Francis Beacham, Sergt. Harrison Montell and Mr. Eugene Bonner.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Mrs. Brady G. Ruttenutter, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Ruttenutter, U.S.A., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Loring at 39 West Seventy-second street, New York city.

Brig. Gen. William V. Judson, U.S.A., formerly military attaché to the American Legation at Petrograd, returned to the United States on Feb. 18 on a Norwegian steamer.

The patriotic spirit and abilities of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., have been recognized in the demand for his services as an officer of many patriotic societies. As we recently noted, he was elected a vice president of the National Institute of Social Science, at its meeting in January; this society being composed of only 1,000 men, selected individually for some achievement. Last week we noted Admiral Fiske's election as president of the Army and Navy Club of New York. He is also president of the Naval Institute; a member of the executive council of the Philippine Society; a trustee of the American Defense Society; honorary vice president of the Junior Naval Reserves, and vice president of the Aero Club of America.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Boucher, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter on Feb. 13, 1918.

Mrs. E. M. Hilton left on Feb. 15 to join her husband, Lieut. E. M. Hilton, in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Mrs. J. S. Upham and boys, family of Major Upham, N.A., are living at 4736 Oakwood avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth, wife of Colonel Shuttleworth, N.A., is residing at 1620 College street, Columbia, S.C.

Second Lieut. Alexander D. Wilson, 50th U.S. Inf., has been appointed as aid to Brig. Gen. Frank D. Webster, N.A.

A daughter, Janet Padien Cunneen, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank J. Cunneen, U.S.N., at New York city, on Jan. 24, 1918.

A daughter, Elizabeth Anne Maddux, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Rufus F. Maddux, U.S.A., at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Feb. 8, 1918.

A daughter, Muriel Elizabeth Ehlbeck, was born to Ensign and Mrs. F. H. Ehlbeck, U.S.N., at New York, N.Y., on Feb. 15, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. John W. Hargis, M.R.C., U.S.A. (base hospital, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.), announce the birth of a daughter Feb. 16, 1918, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

A son, Joel Robert Lee, was born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. R. Lee, N.A., on Feb. 12, 1918, at Pensacola, Fla. The baby is the grandson of Lieut. Col. J. L. Hughes, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. Edwin R. Stuart, U.S.A., professor of drawing at the U.S. Military Academy, has gone to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

P.A. Payme and Mrs. Fred E. McMillen, U.S.N., announce the birth of a son, Alan Bourne McMillen, at the New England Baptist Hospital, Boston, Mass., on Feb. 12, 1918.

Mrs. Goodwin Compton and children, Edith and Jack, are recent arrivals at Fort Wayne, Mich., where they will remain during the absence of Major Compton, U.S. Inf., in France.

A daughter, Nancy Rector Hume Butler, was born to Capt. and Mrs. William O. Butler, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., at Germantown, Pa. Mrs. Butler is staying with her aunt at The Knox, in Germantown, during Captain Butler's absence in France.

Josephus Daniels, jr., son of the Secretary of the Navy, has been promoted to a second lieutenantcy in the Q.M. Dept., U.S.M.C. Reserves. Lieutenant Daniels, who is twenty-four years old, enlisted as a private in Washington last April. He is stationed at the quartermaster's depot in Philadelphia.

Major and Mrs. Guido F. Verbeck, 106th Field Art., N.G., announce the birth of a daughter, Edith Muriel Verbeck. Mrs. Verbeck is living with her family at 25 East Thirty-ninth street, New York. Major Verbeck is at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., having been assigned to the 106th Field Artillery, N.G., after being relieved as instructor at training camp, Plattsburg.

Dr. Albert T. Weston, a well-known physician of New York city, who has served many years in the National Guard as a medical officer, has resigned his commission as a surgeon in the 12th Regiment, New York State Guard. He has been serving as a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy for some time, and for this reason it was impossible for him to give the requisite time to National Guard work.

A group of Army women in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 11 gave a benefit musicale in the apartment of Mrs. Fox Connor at the Toronto and raised \$65 for the Artillery Emergency Fund. The program rendered was delightful, the artists including Mrs. J. J. Loving and Mrs. Charles P. George, both talented pianists; Mrs. Fox Connor, a violinist of marked ability, who was ably assisted by Mrs. Leslie McNair at the piano, and Miss Katherine D. Taylor, a dramatic soprano, whose beautiful voice was heard to a great advantage in the selection of songs given.

Lieut. Col. Charles Elliot Warren, O.R.C., who has just been promoted from the rank of major, is a well-known former National Guard officer of New York and is prominent in social and financial circles. He comes of fighting stock, being a lineal descendant of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. In the American wars of their times all his ancestors have fought as officers. President of the Lincoln National Bank of this city, Colonel Warren since May 1, 1917, has served as an ordnance officer in the office of Major General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, as contracting officer of the Small Arms Division. In his new capacity he is assigned to the staff of Colonel McRoberts, in charge of the Procurement Division, Ordnance. Colonel Warren has also been appointed by the Secretary of War a member of the War Credits Board, which has great financial responsibilities. He has served as an officer in the 7th and 12th regiments, New York National Guard, and as the Veteran Corps of Artillery and on the staffs of Generals Dyer, Appleton and O'Ryan in the National Guard.

Quite a brilliant social event in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 16, was the tea-dance given at the Georgian Terrace Hotel by the cadets of the School of Military Aeronautics, was one of the most brilliant events in Atlanta's social history. The dancing began in the spacious rose room, and as the company grew, spread into the palm room, the lounge and lobby. The 327th Regiment band from Camp Gordon, stationed on the mezzanine floor, provided music stirringly in keeping with the enthusiasm and beauty of the occasion. In the palm room and lounge were handsomely appointed tea tables, each with its silver service and decoration of flowers, and the chaperons alternating in pouring, contributed a touch of home atmosphere, grateful to soldiers far from home. The dance was at its height when the unexpected arrival of Secretary Baker and his party, just from their tour of inspection of Camp Gordon, provided the climax of interest, and the cadets of the School of Military Aeronautics were later given opportunity to meet him. The dancers stopped on the instant, and 600 cadets stood at attention. Secretary Baker received in the palm room, and the company repaired there to meet him. He was escorted by Brig. Gen. W. P. Burnham, President K. G. Matheson, of the Georgia School of Technology, Major O'Brien and the staff of the School of Military Aeronautics. Gen. and Mrs. Burnham entertained Secretary Baker and his party, informally, at dinner at the Terrace. Accompanying Secretary Baker as members of his inspecting party were Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army; Lieut. Col. Charles T. Furbush, executive officer of General Gorgas; Major W. F. Welch, leading member of the medical staff of Johns Hopkins University and adviser to the Surgeon General, and Edwin Newdick, member of the Committee on Public Information.

Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Cannon, U.S.R., of Omaha, Nebr., are located at 1823 Biltmore street, Washington.

Mrs. John Harold Muncaster, wife of Captain Muncaster, U.S.A., is staying with Mrs. LeRoy Delaney at 2027 Q street, Washington, for the remainder of the season.

A son, Robert Lee Border, was born to Naval Constr. and Mrs. L. S. Border, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., on Feb. 15, 1918.

A daughter, Catherine Whaley Holt, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Holt, U.S.N., at Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., on Feb. 2, 1918.

Surg. and Mrs. Sankey Bacon, U.S.N., were the guests of honor at a bridge-ten given by the latter's sister, Miss Etta Taggart, on Feb. 16 in Washington.

Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., invited a company of guests to hear the Rev. Billy Sunday make an address on Feb. 14 at the Marine Barracks, Washington.

Among the patronesses for the Anies' Rides given every Tuesday evening during Lent at the Riding Club, Washington, are Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Perry Belmont and Mrs. William Crozier.

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, was operated on for appendicitis on Feb. 19 in Washington. The operation was reported to be successful and the Senator was resting easily.

Miss Mary Veeder, daughter of Commodore and Mrs. Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, U.S.N., of Washington, went to Annapolis Feb. 21 to attend the Masqueraders and is spending the week-end with Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, U.S.N.

Dr. Charles T. Dulin, former captain, M.R.C., and Mrs. Dulin have arrived at their home in Tucson, Ariz. Dr. Dulin is now on the staff of the Arizona Hospital as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. Mrs. Dulin is an active worker in the Tucson Red Cross Chapter.

Robert McCoskry Butt, son of Brigadier General Butt, N.G.N.Y., formerly of the 7th N.Y., is very ill with diabetes. He was taken ill on the Mexican border in 1916, and General Butt charged that this illness was the result of medical neglect. The present illness of Mr. Butt is said to be an outcome of his border experience.

Mrs. Elmore, wife of Paymr. A. R. Elmore, U.S.N.R., and Mrs. Harris, wife of Civil Engr. Frederick R. Harris, U.S.N.; Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N.; Miss Reeves Harris, daughter of Civil Engr. and Mrs. Archibald L. Parsons, U.S.N., assisted at the tea given on Feb. 17 at the United Service Club, Washington.

The French Government has decorated Robert W. Neeser, the naval writer and secretary of the Naval History Society, with the cross and ribbon Medaille de la Reconnaissance Française for his work in connection with procuring comforts for wounded and sick in Paris. Mr. Neeser, whose home is in New York city, is now doing work in connection with the American Embassy in France.

At the United Service Club, West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md., on Sunday, Feb. 17, a fine entertainment was furnished the soldiers and sailors by the management, under the direction of Mrs. Hiss. There was a very select musical program rendered by Lieut. George H. Snelling, of the Ordnance Department, who was a prominent tenor of Boston, accompanied by Miss Audrey Cordero, pianist, and Miss Vivienne Cordero, violinist, two highly accomplished and beautiful Baltimore society girls. There were songs of every sort to appeal to everyone present, ranging from "Tosti's 'Matinata'" and Coomb's "Ave Maria" to "When the Sun Goes Down in Dixie." The program was very highly appreciated.

The Hon. Keith Neville, Governor of Nebraska, spent a few days, the early part of February, as the guest of Col. and Mrs. J. D. Tilford, U.S.A., at their quarters at Fort Riley, Kas. Governor Neville came to Camp Funston to open the Nebraska building, which was presented by the citizens of Nebraska to the officers and men of the 314th Ammunition Train, commanded by Colonel Tilford. On February 9 a luncheon was given by Colonel Tilford at his quarters in honor of the Governor. The guests were, in addition to Governor Neville, Mr. Coupland, vice chairman of the Nebraska Council of Defense; Colonel Rogers, commanding Fort Riley; Colonel Reeves, commanding the 333d Infantry; Colonel Duval, commanding the base hospital, and Major Lee, chief of staff of the 89th Division.

Under recent War Department orders Brig. Gen. O. D. Rhodes, N.A., changes station from Camp Logan, Texas, to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., assuming command of the 157th Field Artillery Brigade of the 82d Division. On the night of February 12, Gen. and Mrs. Rhodes were tendered a reception and dance by the 79th Field Artillery at the latter's camp, Camp Logan, among the Texas pines. Lieutenant Roberts delivered the regiment's farewell to General Rhodes, who organized the regiment as the 21st Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kas., in June, 1917, to which General Rhodes responded feelingly. Lieut. Col. John H. Lewis, 79th Field Art., and formerly of the 15th Cavalry, who succeeds General Rhodes in command of the regiment, followed with appropriate remarks. A large number of residents of Houston, as well as the officers and ladies of the regiment were present at the affair.

Major Ian Hay Beith, of the British General Staff, the distinguished soldier-author, whose works "The First Hundred Thousand" and "K 1 Carries On" have been among the most popular books of the war, was the guest of honor at a luncheon complimenting the officers of the British military mission, given by Gen. and Mrs. Ruckman on Feb. 7 at the San Antonio Country Club. In the large dining room of the club, which was decorated for the occasion with palms, ferns and the colors of the Allies, luncheon was served to about thirty-five guests among those present being Major Beith, Miss Elizabeth West, chairman of the Southern Association of College women; Majors Uphson and Porter and Captains James and McConnell, of the British military mission; the Rt. Rev. and Mrs. William T. Capers, the Rev. and Mrs. W. Bertrand Stevens; Miss Laura Lee Dorsey, principal of St. Mary's Hall; Judge and Mrs. Winchester Kelso, Gen. W. H. Johnston and Miss Genevieve Johnston, Gen. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neill, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. Van S. Quackenbush, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Slayden Clarkson, Mrs. Sterling Price Adams, Mrs. Austin Wing Mitchell, Miss Marion Mitchell, Miss Edith Bond, Miss Mary Armstrong, Miss Marjorie Ruckman, Capt. Theodore Barnes, Lieuts. De Witt Mitchell, John H. Ruckman, Richard Hill and Paige Montagh. After luncheon Major Beith reviewed the 90th Division, under the command of General Johnston, at Camp Travis, afterward taking tea with Gen. and Miss Johnston. Earlier in the season Gen. and Miss Ruckman entertained the officers of the French military mission at dinner at the Menger, the party going afterwards to view the famous cinema production of "Les Misérables."

Mrs. G. S. Haight has taken a home for the rest of the winter in Cleveland Park, D.C.

Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N., has won another step in his six-year fight to compel the electric light company of his home district, Brooklyn, N.Y., to furnish electric current at a lower rate than it was charging consumers, and this step seems the final one, for a one-third reduction is agreed to. The Brooklyn Eagle said of this long legal battle and the capitulation of the electric light company: "From the time that the fight began Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N., retired, has been the leading figure in the agitation of a lower rate, returning to New York to attend the hearings before the Commission even while he was stationed at Camden, N.J., as an engineer inspector of battleship construction. The results announced will be regarded by many as a personal triumph for Commander Moritz."

REUNION OF U.S.M.A. GRADUATES.

To the Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy:

In accordance with the custom instituted some five years ago, the anniversary of the founding of our Alma Mater will be observed this year by a gathering at the Hotel Astor in New York city on Saturday, March 9, at 7:30 p.m. It is hoped that every graduate within reach of New York city will be present, and earnestly requested that every one who reads this will constitute himself a committee of one to notify his classmates and fellow graduates in his vicinity in order to insure the success of this reunion.

There are one or two things to bear in mind which emphasize the importance of a gathering this year. First, to keep up the sequence of an event which does so much to foster the "Spirit of Old West Point." Second, the pending situation which holds so much in store for us makes it a most appropriate occasion. By being present one may, in renewing his old cadet friendships, not only lighten his own burden but help some one else to "pack up his troubles." And lastly, above all, let us neglect no opportunity—for they are rare—to render due homage to the grand old institution to which we owe so much, both as individuals and citizens. It is the duty of every graduate, within reach of New York city, to attend. Let us make this gathering another Mecca and make our devotion put the Mohammedans to shame.

To pay for the supper which will be served a fee of \$3 will be collected at the door from each graduate who attends. The management of the Hotel Astor has kindly consented to take care of details and it is requested that every one who can be present notify Mr. William C. Muschenheim, Hotel Astor, Times Square, N.Y., stating therein the class to which they belong. It is further requested that every one who has a graduate's dinner badge wear it for the occasion.

"To our kind old Alma Mater, our rock-bound highland home,

We'll cast back many a fond regret as o'er life's sea we roam,

Until on our last battlefield the lights of heaven shall glow,

We'll never fail to drink to her and Benny Havens Oh!"

ROBERT L. GRAY, Class of 1911,
Major, 351st Field Art.,
Camp Meade, Md.

SOUTHERN CAMPS INSPECTED.

The Secretary of War and the Surgeon General of the Army returned to Washington on Feb. 19 from a visit to three of the Southern camps. They were accompanied by Major Welch and Colonel Furbush of the Medical Corps. The camps visited were Camp Gordon at Atlanta, Camp Wheeler at Macon and Camp Hancock at Augusta. The chief purpose of the trip was a thorough inspection of the hospitals and sanitary conditions. Incidentally, however, a general inspection of the encampments was undertaken. The Secretary of War authorizes the following statement:

"The disease and sick rate at each of the camps visited is steadily declining, and each of the camp hospitals has an adequate number of trained nurses in attendance. The hospitals were well cared for and well supplied, and were in the hands of capable medical and surgical staffs. The general health at all three camps was excellent, and at Camp Wheeler, where the most serious sick conditions have existed, the improvement was marked and steady. The early conditions due to overcrowding have been overcome, none of the hospitals visited was being used to its full capacity. In very few of the wards were all of the beds occupied. The operating rooms at the hospitals are now thoroughly equipped, and the water and sewerage systems completely installed in two camps and almost completed in the third.

"In all the camps the men were very actively engaged in training, having constructed elaborate trench systems and being busily occupied with drills and exercises included in the prescribed course. In each of the camps the clothing equipment was found to be adequate, the food excellent and abundant, the equipment of rifles complete, and at each of the camps a number of machine guns of various types are in actual service on the machine gun target range. At each of the camps there are Artillery regiments with field artillery and ammunition and artillery ranges in use. There remain some shortages of harness and minor articles of equipment which are being rapidly supplied. The full complement of machine guns is not yet on hand, nor artillery, but enough of each arm to permit continuous and helpful practice."

ARMY ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff of the Northeastern Department at Boston, has been ordered to Fort Bliss, Texas, to command the 2d Brigade of the 15th Cavalry Division of the Regular Army. General Howze has a fine record of service and is noted as one of the best Cavalry leaders in the Army.

Col. William A. Simpson, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., who was recently retired for age, has been reassigned to the office he so ably filled at Governors Island, N.Y., as adjutant of the Eastern Department.

Major Alexis M. Forster, Med. Res. Corps, has been ordered to command the United States Army General Hospital to be established at New Haven, Conn.

Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., has been accepted and Major Henry Conger Pratt, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., is in command. The work necessary on the hangars, barracks and officers' quarters can be finished in about three weeks, while the War Department is using the field.

Brooks Field covers an area of approximately 1,000 acres and will accommodate about 5,000 men.

Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, U.S.A., retired, who is on duty in charge of the recruiting office at 25 Third avenue, New York city, has been enlisting some excellent material. Last month about 1,000 husky young men, mostly between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one were enlisted. Colonel Paddock is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1873, when he was assigned to the 4th Artillery, and his long years of experience certainly makes him an excellent judge of men. Colonel Paddock was transferred to the 5th Cavalry in June, 1884, and subsequently as a major served in the 10th and 5th Cavalry, and when promoted lieutenant colonel, 4th Cavalry, Aug. 16, 1903, he was transferred back to his love, the 5th, on Aug. 28 of the same year. The Colonel, who served in all parts of the United States, was an Indian fighter when duty on the frontier was hard. He also served in Porto Rico and in the Philippines. Colonel Paddock was retired in 1906 for disability in the line of duty. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, Class of 1880.

Major L. B. Magruder, C.A.C., writes from Fort Ruger, H.T., that the Liberty Loan subscription of the Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Armstrong, H.T., was as follows: there were three officers and 119 enlisted men, of whom eleven enlisted men could not for various reasons subscribe: Subscriptions by 108 enlisted men, 5th Co., Oahu, by allotment \$12,500, by cash \$200; two enlisted men, Ord. Dept., allotment \$150; two enlisted men, Med. Dept., allotment \$200, cash \$100; subscriptions by officers (three), allotment \$1,350, cash \$850; subscriptions by Company Fund, cash \$200; subscriptions by Post Exchange, cash \$300. Grand total, \$15,600, of which \$13,950 was allotment and \$1,650 cash.

A farewell dinner was given Col. Edward R. Schreiner, commanding officer of the U.S. General Hospital No. 1 (Columbia War Hospital), on Feb. 16, the eve of his departure for Fort Riley, Kas., where he was assigned to duty. Twenty-eight officers of the hospital assembled at the University Club, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, New York city, to give the Colonel a good send-off. His administration was most highly appreciated. Major William H. Bishop, a prominent New York surgeon, takes command of the hospital, which is situated at Gunhill road and Bainbridge avenue, Williamsbridge, on the ground formerly used by the Columbia University students for athletic purposes. In the short time since the Government took over the hospital founded by Columbia the number of wards has been doubled in order to accommodate 1,000 patients. Colonel Schreiner came to New York on July 12 from Fort Myer, Va. Major Bishop has been identified with the hospital since its conception early in May, 1917. Since that time he has been on constant duty and is thoroughly familiar with the routine of all departments. Patients arrive and others are sent to their organizations daily and when more American troops are abroad the number of patients who come to this hospital from France will increase. Constructing Quartermaster H. E. Kebbon and his assistant, Capt. H. A. Gilbert, recently turned over the new wards, numbering eighteen, an administration building, laboratory and a two-story barracks providing room for 300 enlisted men. Colonel Schreiner had the satisfaction of witnessing the completion of the new buildings, an up-to-date laundry and other improvements before leaving. Lieut. Dean F. Winn, adjutant; Capt. Robert M. Ewing, quartermaster; Capt. James A. Scull, medical supply officer; Capt. H. E. Kebbon, Capt. H. A. Gilbert, Lieut. Royal A. Schaaf, commanding Detachment of Patients, and Major William H. Bishop inspected the various quarters.

The third G.C.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to try men of the 24th Inf., U.S.A., charged with mutiny and murder incident to the shooting up of Houston, Tex., Aug. 23 last, commenced Feb. 18 with forty additional defendants on trial. The court is composed of the following officers: Brig. Gen. Charles H. Barth, N.A.; Brig. Gen. Benjamin A. Poole, N.A.; Col. Farrand Sayre, 16th Cav.; Col. John C. Waterman, 1st Cav.; Col. Otho W. B. Farr, 18th Field Art.; Col. Harry G. Bishop, 11th Field Art.; Col. Frederick R. Day, 3d Inf.; Col. Robert C. Williams, 34th Inf.; Col. Willard D. Newbill, 3d Field Art.; Col. Henry T. Ferguson, 37th Inf.; Lieut. Col. John J. Miller, 57th Inf.; Lieut. Col. John H. Page, jr., 64th Inf., and Lieut. Col. James Goethe, 14th Cav. Major D. V. Sutphin, who was assistant judge advocate of the two preceding courts-martial, is judge advocate for this one. Major Thomas Finley will be assistant judge advocate. Major S. Harry Grier, Inf., N.A., who acted as counsel for the defendants at both the former courts-martial, will act in similar capacity for this one. The defendants are: Corporals Robert Tillman, John Geter, James H. Mitchell; Privates (first class) William D. Boone, William Burnette, John H. Gould; Privates Fred Avery, Henry L. Chenault, Isaac A. Deyo, Charles J. Hattan, Albert T. Hunter, John Lanier, Edward Porter, jr., Robert Smith, Ezekiah C. Turner and William Mance, all of I Company; Corp. Quiller Walker, Pvt. (first class) Howard E. Bennett. Privates Grant Anderson, Wilder P. Baker, James Gaffney, James E. Woodruff and David Wilson, all of K Company; Privates Warsaw Lindsay, Joseph L. Tatums, Henry Thomas and Grant Wells, all of L Company; Charlie Banks, Tom Bass, William L. Dugan, Glen L. Hedrick, John Jackson, William Lampkins, Doyle Lindsay, Joe McAfee, Eddie Maxwell, Levy V. McNeil, Samuel O. Riddle, Sherman V. Veteleer and James V. Wofford, all of M Company. Grant Anderson, one of the defendants, was named as a defendant for the first court-martial, but was ill with pneumonia at that time and was not tried.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 977-981.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The Army nominations of Feb. 13 and 14, published in brief in our issue of Feb. 16, are printed in full on pages 975-977 of this issue.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 14, 1918.

Benedict Crowell to be Assistant Secretary of War.
Howard E. Coffin to be chairman of Aircraft Board.
Richard Howe to be a member of Aircraft Board.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 42.

CHANGES NO. 1, DEC. 29, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Paragraphs 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, Special Regulations No. 42, Uniform Specifications, 1917, are rescinded; Paragraphs 4, 6, 34, 36, 37, 40, 47, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 92, 110, 121, 155, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170

and 171 are changed; Paragraphs 36½, 66½, 160½ and 160½ are added.

These changes, just released, were printed in advance of their final revision, in our issue of Jan. 5, pages 711, 712, and that text still holds good except that the following changes of Paragraphs 36 and 37 are to be substituted for those published in our Jan. 5 issue and the following changes of Paragraphs 47, 155 and new Paragraph 66½ are to be added:

36. INSIGNIA ON COLLAR OF COAT.

BRONZE MEDAL.

(1) Add to subparagraph (a) the following: The insignia for generals to be such as they may prescribe.

(2) Change subparagraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) and add subparagraphs (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k), as follows:

(b) Veterinary Corps.—A caduceus of bronze metal, one inch in height, superimposed in the center by the letter "V," ¾ inch high, of gold or gilt metal.

(c) Dental Corps.—A caduceus of bronze metal, one inch in height, superimposed in the center by the letter "D," ¾ inch high, of gold or gilt metal.

(d) Field Artillery.—Add the following: This device to be worn by officers in medium trench-mortar units (included in a Field Artillery Brigade).

(e) Coast Artillery.—Two crossed cannon with an oval shaped raised center of same metal. The center of oval to have projectile on it, point up. The device to be one inch in height, with the number of the regiment ¾ inch high in the upper angle, when applicable. This device to be worn by officers in heavy trench-mortar units (pertaining to corps troops) and in anti-aircraft artillery units.

(f) Ambulance Service.—A caduceus of bronze metal, one inch in height, superimposed in the center by the letter "A," ¾ inch high, of gold or gilt metal.

(g) Sanitary Corps.—A caduceus of bronze metal, one inch in height, superimposed in the center by the letter "S," ¾ inch high, of gold or gilt metal.

(h) Corps of Interpreters.—The letters "INT," enclosed in a wreath. The device to be 1 inch high.

(i) Machine gun Battalions, including anti-aircraft (or squadrons).—The Infantry (or Cavalry) device, with the number of the battalion (or squadron) in the upper angle, ¾ inch high; the letter "M" in the angle on right side, letter "G" in angle on left side, both ¾ inch high.

(j) Tank Service.—A conventionalized tank, 1 inch high, with the number of the regiment attached to the bottom.

(k) Chemical Service.—A benzol ring superimposed in the center of crossed retorts; the device to be ¾ inch high. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, Dec. 29, 1917.)

37. INSIGNIA ON SHOULDER LOOP.—Change subparagraph (a) and add subparagraph (j) as follows:

(a) General.—Such as he may prescribe.

(j) Second Lieutenant.—One gold bar, ¼ inch wide and 1 inch long. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, Dec. 29, 1917.)

47. OVERCOAT, OLIVE DRAB.—Add to subparagraph "Ornamentation, General Officers," the following: To designate rank, stars, either silver or white embroidered, as in Par. 37, placed on sleeve midway between the braids. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, Dec. 29, 1917.)

66½. BRASSARDS.—Color to be as follows:

- (a) For agents and signmen.—Blue.
- (b) For guides and scouts.—Green.
- (c) For ordnance and messengers.—Red.
- (d) For trench cleaners.—White.
- (e) For members of carrying parties.—Yellow.
- (f) For members of salvage parties.—Khaki with word "SALVAGE" in red letters.
- (g) For military police.—Blue denim with letters "M.P." outlined in white thread.

(h) In time of war, for all persons in the military service rendered neutral by the terms of the Geneva Convention.—White with red Geneva cross in center.

Brassards (a) to (f) to be 1½ inches wide and 18 inches long, made of stiff cotton webbing, and equipped with sharp-tongued trouser buckle for adjustment, as issued.

Brassard (g) to be 4 inches wide and 15 inches long, and made of blue denim with letters "M.P." 2½ inches high, outlined in white thread, as issued.

Brassard (h) to be 4 inches wide and 15 inches long, and made of white cloth with a Geneva cross of red cloth in the center, as issued. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, Dec. 29, 1917.)

155. INDIAN CAMPAIGN BADGE.—Change subparagraph (b) to read as follows:

(b) Ribbon.—To be of silk and composed of a band of bright red (¾ inch), a band of black (3/16 inch), a band of bright red (¾ inch), a band of black (3/16 inch), and a band of bright red (¾ inch). The whole to be 1½ inches wide by ¾ inch long. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, Dec. 29, 1917.)

Paragraph 121 (11d) should read:

(d) The "letter of the troop, battery, or company" referred to in subparagraph (b) for machine gun companies of a regiment to be "MG," for supply companies "S," and for headquarters companies and headquarters of separate battalions "HQ." (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, Dec. 29, 1917.)

SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 27, FEB. 13, 1918, WAR DEPT.

The following officers are relieved from Fort Sill, Okla., and will join their proper organizations for duty: First Lieuts. A. A. Fleming, 16th F.A.; T. S. Mosely, 11th F.A.; W. M. Putnam, 16th F.A.; 2d Lieut. L. J. Page, 129th F.A.

Capt. V. G. Olmsted, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 6th Inf. and will join regiment.

First Sergt. J. Doyle, Co. G, 14th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Great Falls, Mont., and to home.

First Sergt. P. Sullivan, Co. C, 27th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and to home.

Army Field Clerk O. B. Blanchard from duty at Camp Dix, N.J., to headquarters, 75th Division.

S.O. 38, FEB. 14, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Major G. O. Hubbard, Q.M.C., Regular Army, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as post and constructing quartermaster, relieving Major A. M. Edwards, retired.

Col. E. J. Edgar, Jr., M.C., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

First Lieut. W. C. Pollock, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis, for duty.

Capt. A. E. Larabee, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Lieut. Col. R. F. Woods, C.A.C., will report in person to the C.O., North Pacific Coast Artillery District, for duty on the staff of commander.

Prov. Sergt. G. W. Young, Jr., 63d Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. E. J. McQuinn, retired, for appointment as aid on his staff.

Major A. M. Edwards, retired, to his home and from active duty.

Ord. Sergt. K. V. Laird to second lieutenant in O.R.C. and to duty at Washington.

Major T. J. Leary, M.C., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as C.O. of Evacuation Hospital No. 16.

Col. G. K. Hunter, retired, is placed on duty for general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to assume command of the recruit depot at that post.

The appointment (promotion) of Temp. 2d Lieut. W. Powers, Inf., to first lieutenant, Q.M.C., N.A., Feb. 9, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty.

Major S. A. Smoke, retired, to his home and from active duty.

Lieut. G. E. Manning, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

Second Lieut. L. G. Franklin, S.C., and a detachment, Av. Sec., S.C., now with 501st Aero Construction Squadron, Morrison, Va., will proceed to Lonoke, Ark., for duty.

First Sergt. H. J. Dingworth, Troop A, 8th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Marfa, Texas, and to his home.

Ord. Sergt. J. G. Drossman (appointed Feb. 14, 1918, from first sergeant, Machine Gun Co., 55th Inf.) to Camp Greene, N.C., for duty with 89th Inf.

Ord. Sergt. P. Leonard (appointed Feb. 14, 1918, from sergeant, C.A.C., 7th Co., Boston), now at Fort Warren, Mass., will be assigned to duty by the C.O., Coast Defenses of Boston.

Ord. Sergt. G. Larsen (appointed Feb. 14, 1918, from sergeant, Co. A, 55th Inf.), now at Camp MacArthur, Texas, will be sent to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty with 54th Inf.

Following appointments (promotions) of temporary second lieutenants to grade of first lieutenant, N.A., with rank from Jan. 15, 1918, are announced: J. H. Kelley, W. K. Carden and E. O. Stoll, 15th Field Art.; D. Colton, A. Euckman and C. E. Felton, 15th Field Art.; W. M. Jordan, R. G. Baber, F. J. Maguire, E. Clapp, W. J. Bayles, and T. Watson, 77th Field Art.; J. J. Kennedy, H. C. McCormick and E. M. McKinley, 10th Machine Gun Battalion; W. M. Murphy, 11th Machine Gun Battalion; O. S. Walker, 12th Machine Gun Battalion; O. A. Lundy, H. J. Holstlaw, J. A. Burke, L. D. Gillies, A. V. Seipel and H. L. Crabtree, 29th Inf.; O. H. Jones, B. B. Spillman and T. J. Sheshy, 47th Inf.; H. J. Green, J. A. Viatore and J. M. West, 58th Inf.; J. J. Florkowski, A. E. Conover, D. Sheedy, J. J. Smith and P. Haddix, 59th Inf.; E. Conyers, M. J. Donlon, L. W. Lewis, L. L. Lofton, A. L. Lynn, J. Mahon, J. E. McKinney and E. C. Davis, 44th Inf. Each officer will remain on duty at his present station.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The appointment of Capt. E. C. Schroeder, 71st N.Y. Inf., to the same grade, N.A., rank from Aug. 5, 1917, is announced.

Captains of Cav. N.G.U.S., from Camp Wadsworth to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 308th Cav. N.A.; G. Youngs, R. Nicholas and H. M. Cowperthwait.

Second Lieut. T. H. Yard, Cav., N.G.U.S., to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 308th Cav. N.A.

Second Lieut. O. F. Blake, C.A., N.G., is assigned to 66th Art. (C.A.C.), and Capt. A. E. Foss, C.A., N.G., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Sergt. 1st Class F. J. Mohr, S.C., N.G.U.S., to second lieutenant in N.G.U.S., and to 29th Div., Camp McClellan, for duty.

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency: Lieut. Col. G. S. Turner, N.A.; Major G. W. Cocheu, Field Art., N.A.; Major C. O. Early, Inf., N.A.; Capt. F. H. Baird, 36th Inf.; Capt. T. Barnes, Jr., 8th Cav. They will report in person to Chief of Staff for duty in Washington.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Col. O. G. Horney, Ord., N.A., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration and reporting upon (1) types of storehouses for subdepots with their necessary facilities and transportation; (2) personnel, to include rules and regulations for administration, vice Brig. Gen. O. B. Wheeler, Ord., N.A., who is relieved.

Col. Tracy C. Dickson, Ord., N.A., is relieved from duty as ordnance officer of the Northeastern Department.

Major C. Powers, Field Art., N.A., to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 308th Cav. N.A.

The following officers to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., for duty with 302d Cav. N.A.: Capt. R. F. Donaldson, E. Salisbury, T. F. Huff, J. E. Adamson, I.R.C.; J. L. Lamb, J. Crabbe, F.A., N.A.; 1st Lieuts. W. K. Douglas, T. E. Hardenberg, Jr., E. L. Reynold, I.R.C.; 2d Lieuts. G. M. Denny, H. W. Falmgren, Inf., N.A.

The following officers to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 308th Cav. N.A.: Major A. Clark, F.A.R.C.; 1st Lieuts. H. B. Clancy, I.R.C.; G. L. Kreuder, Cav., N.A.; H. R. Charman, F.A.R.C.

Second Lieutenants to Del Rio, Texas, for duty with 307th Cav. N.A.: G. B. Harrod, I.R.C.; C. E. Doremus, F.A., N.A.; A. E. Stewart, Inf., N.A.

First Lieutenants to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 308th Cav. N.A.: J. J. Duke, Cav., N.G.U.S.; E. Spies, Field Art., N.G.U.S.

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. A. Dempsey to Camp Lee, Va.; Capt. B. Brinton to Washington, D.C.; Capt. N. Shepard in Washington in connection with construction work in Porto Rico.

Capt. J. C. Hutsenpiller, Q.M.R.C., to major in N.G.U.S., and to 39th Div., Alexandria, La., for duty.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. E. I. Vaughn to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston; Capt. F. R. Burke to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; 1st Lieut. E. J. Steves to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; 1st Lieut. J. L. Hall and O. F. Koenig to Camp Upton, N.Y.

Officers of M.R.C. to Columbia, S.C., for duty with the Corps Artillery Park, being organized: First Lieuts. S. Firestone, Jr., and F. M. B. Schramm.

First Lieut. R. M. Gould, D.R.C., to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, for duty with 350th Field Art.

First Lieut. M. M. Postle, D.R.C., to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major E. C. Heron and Capt. S. G. Jones attached to 32d Engrs.; Capt. C. A. Bryan and E. F. Glick to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; Capt. W. K. Quigley assigned to 49th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. J. W. S. Brown to Camp Stanley, Texas; 2d Lieut. E. J. Dillman and J. H. Wilson assigned to 20th Engrs.

Capt. H. G. Davies, S.R.C., to U.S. and then to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty.

First Lieut. J. T. McAniff, S.R.C., to Panama, C.G., Panama Canal Zone, for duty.

Second Lieutenants, Cav. R.C., from duty with 307th Cav. N.A. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, duty with 6th Cavalry: G. S. Bashour, C. H. Lutz, E. E. Shaw, G. H. Wilson, E. Forsyth, L. H. Prickett, H. F. Miller, J. C. Brown, W. R. Mobley, R. W. Rodgers.

Capt. R. H. Clemmer, F.A.R.C., to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for duty.

Second Lieut. W. W. Stewart, C.A.R.C., to 61st Artillery (C.A.C.), and 1st Lieut. P. M. Clarkson, C.A.C., N.A., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

S.O. 39, FEB. 15, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Major L. H. Bauer, M.C., to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty.

Major J. W. Sherwood, M.C., from duty at San Antonio, Texas, to Portland, Ore., for duty.

Master Signal Electrician, A. B. Culp, S.C., to second lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Massachusetts Institute of Technology for duty.

Second Lieut. A. B. Custer, Cav., is attached to 65th Engrs. and to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for duty.

Transfers of officers of the Field Artillery arm are announced: Capt. E. Yeager, 2d F.A., to 19th F.A.; Capt. P. P. Michalek, 2d F.A., to 20th F.A. Each officer will join.

First Sergt. H. Woodville, Machine Gun Co., 13th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Fremont, Cal., and to home.

Capt. G. R. Cook, 58th Inf., from further duty on recruiting service, about March 10, and will then join regiment.

Second Lieut. G. Dany, P.S., now at San Diego, Cal., is detailed for general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 5.

The advancement to grade of captain on retired list of Army from Feb. 13, 1918, of 1st Lieut. A. G. Rudd, retired, is announced.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Majors D. Wrightson and B. Dewey, San. Corps, N.A., to lieutenant colonels from Feb. 13.

The promotion of Capt. R. A. Wood, San. Corps, N.A., to major from Feb. 12, 1918, is announced.

Col. L. T. Hillman, Ord., N.A., to Rock Island, Ill., for duty as commanding officer of Rock Island Arsenal.

Ord. Sergt. W. Butterfield Starvatter, E.O.C., N.A., to second lieutenant in O.R.C. is announced. He is placed on duty at Washington.

The assignment of Major W. F. Martin, Inf., N.A., to station in New York, N.Y., from Jan. 8, 1918, in connection with his duties with the Brazilian Military Mission, is announced.

First Lieut. O. J. Schubert, 354th Inf., detailed for general recruiting service and to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major A. M. Forster to New Haven, Conn., as C.O. of the U.S. Army General Hospital to be established at that place; Capt. R. T. Rowaway to Fort Sill, Okla., Camp Doniphan; Capt. C. S. Robbins to Dansville, N.Y., with Army General Hospital being organized; 1st Lieut. C. J. Tierney to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

The promotions of the following first lieutenants, D.R.C., to captain, D.R.C., from Feb. 11, 1918, are announced: F. L. Hardy, W. R. Beattie, S. B. Claypool, R. A. Stout, A. E. Thoraberry, S. C. Stratton, A. W. Farley, W. E. Guerrier, C. Locke, H. B. Wall, O. P. Landgrebe, O. B. Davy, M. O. Frasier, C. F. Huber, C. L. Hunsicker, J. W. McGuire, T. L. Rice and S. L. Sherman.

Capt. H. W. Lockett, E.R.C., to grade of major, Engrs., N.A., from Feb. 11.

First Class A. W. Stevens, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Ithaca, N.Y., for duty.

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Peoria, Ill., to report on Feb. 25 at the plant of the Holt Mfg. Co.: Majors F. Asbill and C. S. Demarest; Capt. S. L. Wooden, A. B. Walton, H. E. Taylor, W. D. Paine, S. Otis, O. M. Mothershead, P. R. Alginbotham, C. R. Gassler and J. C. Burlick; 1st Lieuts. F. T. Mason, F. M. Henry, E. C. Doughty and P. J. Degnon; 2d Lieuts. A. W. Barry, O. V. Cole, W. H. Darrow, R. M. Kempton, G. E. Nothnagle, E. Sanderson, W. A. White, Jr., and W. C. Yerkes.

Members of O.R.C. to second lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C.: F. W. Niedermeyer, Jr., G. D. Riedel and J. G. Taylor. They are assigned to active duty at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Members of O.R.C. to second lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C.: T. E. Monahan, F. E. Slattery and L. H. Stewart. They are assigned to duty at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. G. G. Browne, C.A.R.C., is assigned to 60th Artillery (C.A.C.), and Capt. F. J. Torney, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Capt. F. Dorcas, Inf. R.C., from duty with 80th Inf. to duty with 302d Cav., N.A., Camp Fremont, Cal.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 66, DEC. 31, 1917, WAR DEPT.

These make changes in Pars. 240, 240½, 271, 733, 943, 1212, 1345 and 1590, A.R.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Colonels W. B. Banister and B. J. Edgar, Jr., M.C., to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Jan. 22, H.D.)

Col. W. P. Kendall, M.C., is assigned to command of the Department Hospital, Honolulu, vice Col. W. B. Banister, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 22, H.D.)

Lieut. Col. H. D. Thomason, M.C., to Saranac Inn, Upper Saranac Lake, N.Y., for making inspection of property offered for hospital purposes. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Major W. H. Tefft, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Dec. 21, 1917. (Feb. 13, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

The following appointments in the Dental Corps of the Army, with date of rank, are announced: To be first lieutenants—First Lieut. J. G. Urban, D.R.C., Dec. 15, 1917; C. E. Emmert, of Indiana, Dec. 19, 1917; 1st Lieut. W. H. Siefert, D.R.C., Dec. 17, 1917; S. J. Lewis, of Michigan, Dec. 18, 1917; 1st Lieut. J. H. O'Reilly, D.R.C., Dec. 19, 1917; F. W. Miller, of Missouri, Dec. 20, 1917; J. A. Curtis, Jr., of Georgia, Dec. 21, 1917; 1st Lieut. J. J. Weeks, D.R.C., Dec. 22, 1917; J. N. White, of Kentucky, Dec. 23, 1917; 1st Lieut. H. L. Sams, D.R.C., Dec. 24, 1917; G. M. Krough, of Minnesota, Dec. 25, 1917; 1st Lieut. W. W. Woolley, D.R.C., Dec. 26, 1917; 1st Lieut. E. W. Barr, D.R.C., Dec. 27, 1917; 1st Lieut. F. E. Rodriguez, D.R.C., Dec. 28, 1917; 1st Lieut. J. L. Davis, D.R.C., Dec. 29, 1917; 1st Lieut. J. H. Jaffer, D.R.C., Dec. 30, 1917; A. A. Meyer, of California, Dec. 31, 1917; 1st Lieut. H. C. Feyler, D.R.C., Jan. 1, 1918; W. F. Scheumann, of Indiana, Jan. 2, 1918; 1st Lieut. A. G. McCus, Jr., D.R.C., Jan. 3, 1918; O. H. Glascock, of Missouri, Jan. 4, 1918; 1st Lieut. A. F. Roberts, D.R.C., Jan. 5, 1918; W. F. Wies, of Texas, Jan. 6, 1918; T. H. Voale, of Massachusetts, Jan. 7, 1918; 1st Lieut. L. J. Dunn, D.R.C., Jan. 8, 1918; C. R. Oman, of Washington, Jan. 9, 1918; 1st Lieut. L. A. Gould, D.R.C., Jan. 10, 1918; H. A. Curtis, of New York, Jan. 11, 1918. (Feb. 13, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Sergt. J. H. Toole, 20th Engrs., to second lieutenant, E.R.C., and to active duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

First Sergt. J. M. Osmola, Co. C, 5th Engrs., to temporary second lieutenant, O.R.C., from Feb. 4 and to 5th Engrs. for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. L. Auman (appointed Feb. 13, 1918, from sergeant, O.D.), now at Panama Ordnance Depot, Ancon, will be assigned to duty by O.G., Panama Canal Dept. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. L. H. Lesh to second lieutenant, O.R.C., and to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. R. E. McQuillin, S.C., to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Jan. 22, H.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class C. P. Gennar, S.C., to second lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

Sergt. 1st Class G. F. Faircloth and Sergt. R. Hornby, 7th Aero Squadron, Av. Sec., S.C., Fort Sherman, O.Z., are rated aviation mechanicians. (Feb. 13, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

18T—Chaplain I. Fealy, 1st Field Art., from duty at Fort Sill, Okla., to duty as instructor at a training school for chaplains and chaplain candidates at Fort Monroe, Va. (Feb. 13, War D.)

21ST—The provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. W. A. Noyes, 21st Field Art., is terminated. (Feb. 13, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The appointment of the following officers, C.A.C., to the grade of colonel, C.A.C., N.A., from Feb. 9, 1918, is announced: Lieut. Col. L. T. Waldron and T. E. Murphy. (Feb. 13, War D.)

INFANTRY.

42D—The appointment of Temp. 2d Lieut. W. C. Welch, 42d Inf., to temporary first lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.C., from Feb. 9, is announced and to Houston, Texas. (Feb. 13, War D.)

50TH—Second Lieut. A. D. Wilson, 50th Inf., will

Leave. Each officer will remain on duty at his present station. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The following appointments (promotions) of temporary second lieutenants to the grade of first lieutenant, N.A., from Jan. 15, 1918, are announced: E. Stinson, S. G. Forrest, F. J. Gordon, J. W. Summers, A. R. Collins and J. Rupp, 14th Inf. Each officer will remain on duty at his present station. (Feb. 13, War D.)

The following appointments (promotions) of temporary second lieutenants to the grade of first lieutenant, N.A., from Jan. 15, are announced: J. A. Akers, I. Archer, W. H. Brown, E. T. Chretien, H. C. Compton, W. Dewhurst, B. F. Longacre, H. W. Larson, C. Murphy, F. E. Scroggs and H. T. Thorne, all Field Art. Each officer will remain on duty at his present station. (Feb. 13, War D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lieut. Col. E. R. Stuart, professor of drawing, U.S.M.A., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 13, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

First Lieut. G. M. McLaughlin, N.G.U.S., to Del Rio, Texas, duty with 307th Cavalry, N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. H. C. Compton, N.G.U.S., to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with regiment specified: C. P. Bigger, 303d Cav., N.A.; B. J. Bozeman, 305th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. B. Ehm, P.A., N.G.U.S., to Leon Springs, Texas, duty with 305th Cavalry, N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First lieutenants, N.G.U.S., Leon Springs, Texas, to regiment specified for duty: A. D. Williams, 304th Cav., N.A.; J. J. Ryan, 305th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. E. Williamson, 79th Field, will report in person to Brig. Gen. C. D. Rhodes, N.A., for duty as aid on his staff. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. B. Moore, Cav., N.G.U.S., to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 303d Cav., N.A. (Feb. 13, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. C. P. Dugger, A.G.D., N.A., to San Francisco, Cal., Western Dept., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. C. Pierce, A.G.D., N.A., will report to the chief of the War College Division, office of the Chief of Staff, for intelligence duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. E. A. Helmick and J. S. Winn, N.A., are detailed for duty in the Inspector General's Department. General Helmick will report to the I.G. of the Army for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Major H. L. Bell, 1st Lieut. DeM. A. Leman and P. F. Brockshier, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Joseph B. Johnston, Fla., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. A. S. Crossfield, San. Corps, N.A., to Akron, Ohio, for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Sergt. W. R. Talbot to first lieutenant, San. Corps, N.A., and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. P. Reeves, San. Corps, N.A., to Mineola, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. N. E. Dutre, V.C., N.A., to Fort Worth, Texas, to C.O., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 328, Camp Bowie, for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

The following appointments (promotions) of temporary second lieutenants to the grade of first lieutenant of Engrs., N.A., from Jan. 15, 1918, are announced: L. J. Stein, J. F. Ross, B. Hampton, E. W. Madlung and M. E. Vermillion, C.E. Each officer will remain on duty at his present station. (Feb. 12, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. W. M. Cummings, O.D., N.A., to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. W. H. Taft, 2d. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. K. Sheldon, O.D., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

CAVALRY.

Second lieutenants, Cav., N.A., to Del Rio, Texas, 307th Cav., N.A., for duty: B. Cawley, E. W. Emmons, J. P. Kearney, H. Marsden. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major L. B. Harrison to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with the 305th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Officers of Infantry, N.A., to duty as follows: Col. G. W. Kirkpatrick to Fort Riley, Kas., to command the 311th Cav., N.A.; Col. M. C. Smith to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to command the 309th Cav., N.A.; Col. F. Lef. Parker to Fort Myer, Va., to command the 312th Cav., N.A.; Col. J. T. Conrad, Lieut. Col. W. M. Connell, Inf., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to the 310th Cav., N.A.; Lieut. Col. F. C. Johnson, Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with the 309th Cav., N.A.; Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Hickman, Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., with the 312th Cav., N.A.; Lieut. Col. Ben H. Dorcy, Major J. E. Stedje to Fort Riley, Kas., with the 311th Cav., N.A.; Capt. B. Omland to Copenhagen, Denmark, and report to the American military attaché at that place as his assistant; 1st Lieut. H. Meyers to Leon Springs, Texas, with 303d Cav., N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First lieutenants, Inf., N.A., to Del Rio, Texas, 307th Cav., N.A., for duty: P. Hunt, H. H. Brayman, M. Evans, S. J. Bang. (Feb. 12, War D.)

UNITED STATES GUARDS.

Major J. A. Blair, Jr., U.S. Guards, N.A., is assigned to duty with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with station at Washington, D.C. (Feb. 13, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty with 206th Cav., N.A.: Major W. J. Murphy, Inf., N.A.; 1st Lieut. F. Small, F.A., N.A.; J. Slider, F.A., N.A.; F. E. Nichols, I.R.C.; J. Phillips, I.R.C.; H. Marks, I.R.C. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Captains to Fort Clark, Texas, duty with 206th Cav., N.A.: F. G. Smith, Inf., N.A.; W. Murray, I.R.C. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Captains H. T. Hatcher, C.R.C.; R. W. Gibbs, F.A.R.C.; C. H. Keeney, Inf., N.A.; E. R. Sharp, I.R.C.; E. H. Forster, Inf., N.A.; W. W. Sprott, Inf., N.A.; R. D. Wickham, I.R.C.; 1st Lieut. C. F. Day, I.R.C.; and 2d Lieut. D. A. Hawley, C.R.C., to Del Rio, Texas, for duty with 307th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First lieutenants to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., duty with 301st Cav., N.A., for duty: S. B. Wood, S. P. Ely, E. T. Fish, W. S. Kasulker, N. B. Thompson, I.R.C. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Captains J. F. Miller, R. W. Page, J. M. Guyer, Jr., and H. J. Hinck, I.R.C., and P. A. Findley, Cav., N.A., to Leon Springs, Texas, duty with the 303d Cav., N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First lieutenants to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., duty with 302d Cav., N.A.: P. A. Tice, I.R.C.; H. C. Russell, Inf., N.A.; D. R. Hanna, Jr., Inf., N.A.; J. S. May, F.A.R.C.; W. L. Lee, C.R.C.; G. T. Newhall, C.R.C.; L. D. Huffman, Inf., N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First lieutenants to Camp Fremont, Cal., to duty with 301st Cav., N.A.: O. L. Lovejoy and J. E. Burgoyne, F.A.R.C.; P. H. Baggens and F. M. Hosier, I.R.C. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Captains to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cav., N.A.: H. A. Seal, I.R.C.; C. W. Lightfoot, F.A.R.C.; T. B. Wyatt, F.A., N.A.; W. D. Conrad, F.A.R.C.; F. D. Wendel, Inf., N.A.; O. G. Becker, I.R.C. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major L. W. Tibbitts, Inf., N.A., and 1st Lieut. T. T. Hyde, I.R.C.; J. A. Darrow, I.R.C.; W. R. Jackson, Inf., N.A.; S. L. Black, Inf., N.A.; J. D. Brown, Inf., N.A.; R. M. Kennedy, I.R.C., and A. S. Walker, Inf., N.A., to Del Rio, Texas, duty with the 307th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First lieutenants to Camp Fremont, Cal., duty with 302d Cav., N.A.: H. R. Dougherty, I.R.C.; A. S. Ford, F.A.R.C.; H. W. F. Black, L. M. McKinley, I.R.C. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Captains C. D. Voliers, F.A., N.A.; F. Carter, J. W. Bronson, J. H. Dreihelbis and T. F. McDonald, I.R.C., to Leon

Spring, Texas, duty with the 304th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

ADJUTANTS.

First Lieut. S. P. Corn, A.G.R.C., to captain from Jan. 7, is announced. (Feb. 12, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Officers, Q.M.R.C. to Washington for duty: First Lieut. R. E. Dudley, Capt. J. E. Erickson, F. W. Hatten, J. O. McCubbin. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. F. S. Paterno, Q.M.R.C., report by wire to the officer in charge of cantonment construction, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. H. E. McPherson, Q.M.R.C., to Baltimore, Md., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Or. B. M. Ory, Q.M.R.C., is detailed as a member of the executive committee of the postal censorship board, with station in New York, N.Y. (Feb. 13, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major T. W. Jackson, Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie; Major G. A. Craig, Fort Riley, Okla., Camp Doniphan; Major S. Strauss, Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. O. Lyons, Houston, Texas, Camp Logan; Capt. G. S. Milnes, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. J. M. A. Gravello, Danville, N.Y., U.S.A.; Gen. Hosp. Capt. H. McD. Beas to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; Capt. B. H. Metcalf assigned to staff of Army Artillery and to Washington, D.C., to Lieut. Col. J. P. Howell, chief of staff, Army Art., War Dept.; Capt. S. M. Bunker, San Francisco, Cal., Letterman Gen. Hosp.; Capt. R. Brown and 1st Lieut. R. J. Childers, Albany, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 33 (Albany Hospital and Medical College); Troop B Armory; Capt. S. D. Craze, Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler; 1st Lieut. F. B. Sutor, Fort Riley, Kas., March 1; 1st Lieut. W. H. Taylor, Greenville, S.C., March 1, Camp Sevier; 1st Lieut. L. Gold, New York, N.Y., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge avenue, Williams Bridge; 1st Lieut. F. L. Reese, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Bortner, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. E. A. Miller, Rochester, N.Y., School of Aerial Photography, Bldg. No. 50, Eastman Kodak Park; 1st Lieut. M. B. Levin, Fort McHenry, Md., U.S. Army General Hosp. No. 2; 1st Lieut. H. P. Barton, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty: 1st Lieut. E. M. Culler, C. W. Findley, A. E. Kohler, C. E. King, J. F. X. Loomis, H. P. Lyon, J. J. Parkerson. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: First Lieut. F. J. Mangold, J. M. Smyth. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: First Lieut. J. L. Byrnes, H. C. Harris. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty: G. F. Cooper, E. W. Gilroy, H. A. Myers. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to camps specified for duty in the base hospital: First Lieut. E. A. Jones, Camp McClellan, Ala.; 1st Lieut. J. P. Maus, Camp Gordon, Ga. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Albany, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 33 (Albany Hospital and Medical College), Troop B Armory, for duty: Capt. E. L. Draper, C. B. Hawn, F. M. Meader; 1st Lieut. W. P. Howard, J. Pearson, H. C. Schmeisser. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. Sylvester to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; 1st Lieut. L. R. Hutchinson to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston; 1st Lieut. W. R. Morrison to Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler; 1st Lieut. J. A. Morrissey to Collegiate Balloon School, Macon, Ga.; 1st Lieut. S. McC. Sproat to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty: Capt. T. K. Conrad; 1st Lieut. H. McB. Gillis, W. S. Nichols and K. A. Snyder. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Major R. E. Bryan, M.R.C., to Honolulu and take station as sanitary inspector of department, medical supply officer and disbursing officer, M.D., vice Col. W. P. Kendall, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 23, H.D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. A. H. Myers, D.R.C., to duty, Base Hospital No. 33 (Albany Hospital and Medical College). (Feb. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. W. S. Carrick, D.R.C., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. A. Lankford, D.R.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., U.S.A. General Hospital No. 2, for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second lieutenants of V.R.C. to duty as follows: L. Flora, Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston; B. L. Dawson, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with the 326th Cav.; C. W. Tittle to C.G., Southern Dept., with the 334th Cav.; M. H. Gandy, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with the 337th Cav.; O. Archer, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas; H. R. Allmon to duty, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with 335th Cav.; W. A. Myers to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont, as senior veterinarian. (Feb. 12, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. E. M. Turner, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., 305th Engrs.; 1st Lieut. R. P. Black assigned to 32d Engineers, Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. A. R. Williams, Belvoir Tract, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys; 1st Lieut. W. McL. Rosborough, assigned to 65th Engrs., Camp Union, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. P. P. Ripley, W. W. Dick and E. S. Wald assigned to 36th Engrs., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; 2d Lieut. F. H. Trowin assigned to 56th Engrs.; 2d Lieut. W. B. Utton, Jr., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers, E.R.C., are assigned to the regiments named below: To the 518th Service Battalion, Camp Travis, Texas—First Lieut. T. B. Matthews, To the 34th Engineers, Camp Dix, N.J.—Capt. A. A. Canaday, Q. A. Hall, E. J. Kingsbury, 1st Lieut. C. H. Bean, C. F. Cartwright, H. W. Ferris, G. N. Harcourt, N. M. MacLeod, W. A. Fuller, C. M. Read, 2d Lieut. D. H. Barron, W. L. Duzan, S. L. Kent, Jr., H. S. Rogers, W. E. Woodcock, N. E. Sprawl, To the 38th Engineers, Fort Myer, Va.; First Lieut. A. A. Ramsay. The above officers will proceed to their new stations for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. attached to the 29th Engineers and to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty: Capt. O. G. Anderson, 1st Lieut. R. H. Reinecke, 2d Lieut. K. W. Trimbel. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers E.R.C. to Washington for duty: Capt. E. K. Dewey, 1st Lieut. H. A. Houston, 2d Lieut. M. W. Jones. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major I. C. Moller, E.R.C., will rejoin his regiment without delay. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers E.R.C. are assigned to 23d Engrs., Laurel, Md., for duty: First Lieut. A. C. Smith, Jr., R. G. Gregory, C. P. Spangler. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers E.R.C. are assigned to the 28th Engineers to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for duty: First Lieut. R. H. Stock, C. T. Parker, 2d Lieut. L. M. Croley, T. H. Townsend. (Feb. 12, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty: Major E. T. Walsh, Capt. J. W. Dowling, C. F. Wicker, 1st Lieut. F. O. McCormick, W. A. Ward, 2d Lieut. N. L. Hoopingarner. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. T. A. Sigeland to Christiania, Norway, and report to the American military attaché at that place for duty as his assistant; 1st Lieut. N. Floyd, 2d, Fort Adams, R.I., Coast Defense of Narragansett Bay, with the 66th Art., C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. S. H. Clapp to Fort Worden, Wash., with the 65th Art., C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. O. P. Ames, Peoria, Ill., Holt Mfg. Co. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major W. Williams, O.R.C., to lieutenant colonel, from Feb. 8, and will report to Chief of Ordnance for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty: Major O. K. Boettcher, Capt. S. Coles, J. E. Avery and S. P. Rockwell. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. T. Ketcher, O.R.C., to Peoria, Ill., Holt Mfg. Co., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. J. Lenden, S.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

SIGNAL ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.

Privates first class, S.E.R.C., to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C.: G. G. Lundberg, L. G. Pfaff, R. E. Thompson

and M. D. Sapiro to duty at Fort Omaha, Neb. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Privates first class, S.E.R.C., to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C.: T. H. Ashton, J. E. McLaughlin, W. D. Simpson and G. B. Thummel. They are placed on duty at Fort Omaha, Neb. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Privates first class, S.E.R.C., to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C.: W. J. Kropf, O. F. McLaughlin, B. A. McQueen and J. O. Rahn. They will report at Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Appointments of S.E.R.C. to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to duty as follows: Sergt. F. R. Patterson and Sergt. 1st Class F. M. McKee to Fort Omaha, Neb.; Pvt. 1st Class E. O. Clark to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.; Pvt. 1st Class M. P. Lawton to Fort Omaha, Neb. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class H. M. Stocking, S.E.R.C., to second lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C. and to Columbus, Ohio, for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class C. Gerlinger, S.E.R.C., to second lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C. and to Fort Omaha, Neb. (Feb. 12, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. M. L. McCollough, Mead, Fla., Dorr Field; 1st Lieut. J. S. McEachin, Washington; 1st Lieut. R. W. King to Washington; 2d Lieut. R. O. Aulman, Indianapolis, Ind.; 2d Lieut. F. S. Emery, Taliaferro Field, Touraine Bldg.; 2d Lieut. W. O. Talbot, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 2d Lieut. N. Lawson, Americas, Ga. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Major K. Banning to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. E. B. Tracy to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. J. J. Penny to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field. (Feb. 13, War D.)

CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Second lieutenants, C.R.C., to Fort Clark, Texas, duty with 306th Cav., N.A.: J. T. Owens, H. L. Chamberlin, J. V. Gagne, R. A. McMenimen, H. L. Vanarsdall, P. L. McConahay, H. E. Laub, G. C. Keeler. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Second lieutenants, C.R.C., to Fort Clark, Texas, 306th Cav., N.A., for duty: G. S. Peck, Jr., E. Shields, Jr., E. D. Yerby, G. F. Stutsman, K. Tolles. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. P. Ponnings, N. Hall, A. J. Carter, J. R. Kirwan, H. A. Boone, Roy H. Speck, C. Matthews, O. O. Burch, E. G. Annis, 5th Cav., R.C., and H. B. Eckerman, A. S. Edmonds, C. W. Fake, J. S. Harrison and F. L. Heisig, Jr., 7th Cav., R.C., from duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, to Camp Fremont, Cal., for duty with the 302d Cav., N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Capt. H. Christman, F.A.R.C., to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with the 304th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. H. V. Ryder, C.A.R.C., assigned to 2d Trench Mortar Battalion, relieving 2d Lieut. G. F. A. Mulcahy, C.A.C., from assignment thereto. (Feb. 12, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

First lieutenants, I.R.C., to Leon Springs, Texas, duty with 304th Cavalry, N.A.: C. O. Kinney, A. D. Hadley, J. H. Vartres. (Feb. 12, War D.)

(Continued on pages 977-981.)

PAY OF THE SERVICES.

In response to the general interest in the subject the Committee on Public Information has issued a comprehensive statement of the system of pay of the fighting forces of the United States, based on data prepared by the accounting officers of the Army and Navy. The detail of the operation of pay has become very heavy with the rapid expansion of the fighting forces, and only recently have the accounting divisions been able to make comprehensive statements. The statements are intended to reduce Service pay to simple terms that will interest and be understood by the families of soldiers and sailors.

The actual payroll of the fighting forces of the United States is now nearly one hundred millions of dollars per month, disbursed by the pay officers of the Army and Navy in the form of checks or currency or by the Treasury Department in the form of family allotments. This figure does not include "family allowances" paid by the Government toward the support of the families of enlisted men, under specified conditions, nor does it consider any of the special compensatory features of the Military and Naval Insurance Act, under which \$176,150,000 was appropriated.

Following is a condensation of the statements as issued.

NAVY PAY.

In the month of December approximately \$17,000,000 was disbursed as monthly compensation for the services of the some 300,000 officers and men who constitute the uniformed force of the United States Navy.

This was the regular Government pay and did not include "War Risk Act" family allowances. The system of pay in the Navy is complicated by ranks and ratings as well as rewards for special merit and service. The Paymaster General of the Navy looks after accounting and disbursement and also all that relates to purchase, custody and issue of supplies. Except for the contracting and purchase of supplies, these duties are delegated to the various officers of the Navy Pay Corps. Payments to officers and enlisted men are made twice each month, in cash or by check as preferred by the recipient. On foreign stations payments are made in the currency of the country.

Family allotments of men of the Navy are paid by the Navy Disbursing Officer, calling for the writing of some one hundred thousand checks per month, payable to relatives in all parts of the country. A system of automatic accounting has been devised and a few Government clerks now transact this business with neither confusion nor delay. By a system of card stencils everything except the signature of the Disbursing Officer is either printed or stenciled on the checks. The machine which prints in from the stencils has a capacity of 4,000 checks per hour. The law demands on all Government checks the actual handwriting of an official, so all of these checks have to be signed by an employee in the Disbursing Officer's department. For this an electric duplicating pen is used. A rapid writer may sign four thousand checks per hour by these means.

Pay of Commissioned Officers.

All commissioned officers of the active list of the Navy receive the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service. Officers of the medical, pay and construction corps, chaplains, civil engineers and professors of mathematics have the relative ranks of the various grades of the line. The annual base pay of each grade is as follows:

Admiral (in command of fleet), \$10,000; vice admiral (second in command of fleet), \$9,000; rear admiral, upper half, \$8,000; rear admiral, lower half, \$6,000; commodore, \$6,000; captain, \$4,000; commander, \$3,500; lieutenant commander, \$3,000; lieutenant, \$2,400; lieutenant (junior grade), \$2,000; ensign, \$1,700.

To each commissioned officer below the rank of rear admiral is allowed ten per cent. of his yearly base pay for each five years of service in the Army, Navy and

Marine Corps, but not exceeding in all forty per cent. Additional provision is made by law that the pay of a captain shall not exceed \$5,000, a commander \$4,500, and a lieutenant commander \$4,000 per annum. An officer on sea duty or on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States receives while so serving ten per cent. additional of his pay. An officer on shore duty where no Government quarters are furnished is paid \$12 per month for each of the number of rooms to which his rank entitles him, that is:

Rear admiral, upper half, nine rooms; rear admiral, lower half, eight rooms; captain, seven rooms; commander, six rooms; lieutenant commander, five rooms; lieutenant, four rooms; lieutenant (junior grade), three rooms; ensign, warrant officer, and nurse, two rooms.

Varying allowances for heat and light, depending upon the month and place of duty, are allowed for the number of rooms actually occupied, but not exceeding the number to which an officer's rank entitles him. Aids to rear admirals of the upper half are each paid \$200 per annum and aids to rear admirals of the lower half \$150 each per annum. Officers of the Navy appointed student Naval aviators and while detailed for duty involving actual flying in air craft receive the pay and allowances of their rank plus thirty-five per cent. increase thereof, and those officers who have qualified as Naval aviators shall while so detailed receive the pay and allowances of their rank plus fifty per cent. thereof.

Pay of Warrant Officers.

Boatswains, gunners, pay clerks, machinists, carpenters, sailmakers and pharmacists are known as warrant officers and are paid as follows at sea, on shore, or on waiting orders:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| First three years' service... | \$1500 | \$1125 | \$875 |
| Second three years' service... | \$1625 | \$1250 | \$1000 |
| Third three years' service... | \$1750 | \$1375 | \$1125 |
| Fourth three years' service... | \$2000 | \$1500 | \$1250 |
| After twelve years' service... | \$2250 | \$2000 | \$1500 |

Warrant officers on shore duty receive the same allowances for quarters and heat and light as an ensign. After six years from date of warrant these officers are, if duly qualified, commissioned chief warrant officers and receive the pay and allowances of ensign. After six years from date of commission each commissioned warrant officer with a creditable record receives the pay and allowances of a lieutenant (junior grade), and after twelve years from date of commission the pay and allowances of a lieutenant. Warrant officers while attached to a sea-going ship are paid a ration allowance of forty cents per day.

All officers in the regular Navy are required to provide their own uniforms and to pay for subsistence both ashore and afloat.

The Enlisted Personnel.

The enlisted personnel of the Navy is of various classifications, depending upon their duties. Entry into the Service is usually made in the lower ratings and the men are advanced upon the establishment of qualifications for the higher ratings. The following shows the classifications and the base pay of each rating during the present year as provided by the Act of May 22, 1917:

Chief Petty Officers.

Rating—present monthly war pay: Chief master-at-arms, \$77.50; chief boatswains' mates, \$61; chief gunners' mates, \$61; chief turret captains, \$72; chief quartermasters, \$61; chief machinists' mates, \$83; chief electricians, \$72; chief carpenters' mates, \$61; chief water tenders, \$61; chief yeomen, \$72; chief storekeepers, \$61; chief pharmacists' mates, \$72; bandmasters, \$62.20; chief commissary stewards, \$83; chief printers, \$72.

Any of the above named chief petty officers who has served as such for one year with credit is given what is known as a "permanent appointment," which increases his base pay to \$83 per month.

Petty Officers, First Class.

Master-at-arms, first-class, \$52; boatswains' mates, first-class, \$52; gunners' mates, first-class, \$52; turret captains, first-class, \$61; quartermasters, first-class, \$52; boiler-makers, \$77.50; machinists' mates, first-class, \$66.50; copper-smiths, \$66.50; ship-fitters, first-class, \$66.50; electricians, first-class, \$61; blacksmiths, \$61; plumbers and fitters, \$55.50; sailmakers' mates, \$52; carpenters' mates, first-class, \$52; water tenders, \$52; painters, first-class, \$52; storekeepers, first-class, \$52; pharmacists' mates, first-class, \$52; yeomen, first-class, \$52; first musicians, \$47.60; commissary stewards, \$72; ships' cooks, first-class, \$66.50; bakers, first-class, \$55.50; printers, first-class, \$52.

Petty Officers, Second-Class.

Master-at-arms, second-class, \$46.50; boatswains' mates, second-class, \$46.50; gunners' mates, second-class, \$46.50; quartermasters, second-class, \$46.50; machinists' mates, second-class, \$52; electricians, second-class, \$52; ship-fitters, second-class, \$52; oilers, \$48.70; carpenters' mates, second-class, \$46.50; printers, second-class, \$46.50; painters, second-class, \$46.50; storekeepers, second-class, \$46.50; yeomen, second-class, \$46.50; ships' cooks, second-class, \$52; pharmacists' mates, second-class, \$46.50.

Petty Officers, Third Class.

Masters-at-arms, third-class, \$41; Coxswains, \$41; gunners' mates, third-class, \$41; quartermasters, third-class, \$41; electricians, third-class, \$41; carpenters' mates, third-class, \$41; painters, third-class, \$41; storekeepers, third-class, \$41; yeomen, third-class, \$41; pharmacists' mates, third-class, \$41.

Seamen, First-Class.

Seamen gunners, \$36.60; seamen, \$38.40; firemen, first-class, \$46.50; Shipwrights, \$35.50; musicians, first-class, \$43.20; ships' cooks, third-class, \$41; bakers, second-class, \$46.50; hospital apprentice, first-class, \$38.40.

Seamen, Second-Class.

Seamen, second-class, \$35.90; firemen, second-class, \$41; musicians, second-class, \$41; buglers, \$41; ships' cooks, fourth-class, \$35.50; hospital apprentice, second-class, \$35.90.

Seamen, Third-Class.

Apprentice seamen, \$32.60; firemen, third-class, \$36.20; landsmen, \$32.60.

Messmen Branch.

Stewards to commanders in chief, \$72; cooks to commanders in chief, \$61; stewards to commandants, \$72; cooks to commandants, \$61; cabin stewards, \$61; cabin cooks, \$55.50; wardroom stewards, \$61; wardroom cooks, \$55.50; steerage stewards, \$46.50; steerage cooks, \$41; warrant officers' stewards, \$46.50; warrant officers' cooks, \$41; mess attendants, first-class (U.S. citizen), \$41; mess attendants, second-class (U.S. citizen), \$35.50; mess attendants, third-class (U.S. citizen), \$37; mess attendants, first-class (not U.S. citizen), \$38.40; mess

attendants, second-class (not U.S. citizen), \$37; mess attendants, third-class (not U.S. citizen), \$32.60.

In addition to the pay as provided in the above the following amounts are also paid monthly to each enlisted man who is qualified to receive them: \$1.50 for each successive re-enlistment for four years within four months of date of honorable discharge from previous enlistment; \$5.50 for first re-enlistment and \$8.30 for each subsequent re-enlistment, if citizen of the U.S. and completed previous enlistment; \$2.20 if a seaman gunner; \$2.20 if a graduate of a petty officers' school; \$5.50 to a steward or cook who holds a certificate of qualification and is a citizen of the U.S.; \$8.30 for each good conduct medal a man holds.

The following extra monthly compensations are paid to men who perform the transient duties specified: \$5 to a seaman in charge of hold; \$5 to a coxswain of a steam or motor launch; \$5 to a captain of a gun's crew; \$5 to a "Jack-of-the-Dust"; \$5 to a lamp-lighter; \$5 to a messman; from \$10 to \$30 to a mail clerk, the amount depending upon the complement of the ship; from \$2 to \$10 to a man who qualifies at target practice as a gun pointer, the amount depending upon the caliber of the gun; from \$1 to \$3 to a signaller; from \$10 to \$20 to a tailor or tailor's helper, the amount depending upon the complement of ship. For special duties or details, the following compensations are paid: \$1.20 per hour to divers for the actual time spent under water; \$3.33 per day to seamen detailed for duty as firemen; \$5 per month for submarine service; \$1 per day (but not exceeding \$15 per month) spent submerged in submarine, if qualified for torpedo work.

A man detained beyond the expiration of his enlistment receives one-fourth additional of all pay while so detained. A man receives a gratuity of four months' pay if he re-enlists within four months and presents an honorable discharge from his last enlistment. Each enlisted man receives on first enlistment an outfit of clothing and small stores free of charge. Any articles subsequently drawn are issued at cost price. Enlisted men are subsisted by the Government. Men on detached duty are furnished cash in lieu of subsistence. Men discharged are either furnished transportation to their homes and all expenses while en route or are paid four cents per mile for the total number of miles from place of discharge to their homes. On board each ship of the Navy and at each station on shore is maintained a commissary store at which may be purchased at cost price such articles as are usually sold in civilian stores and shops.

The Retired List.

Officers on the retired list receive three-fourths of their active duty pay.

Enlisted men are retired after thirty years' service and are paid three-fourths of total pay and allowances they received at date of retirement and cash in lieu of quarters and subsistence.

Naval Reserve and Volunteers.

Officers and men of the Naval Reserve Force and the National Naval Volunteers while on active duty receive the same pay and allowances as those of same rank and length of service in the regular Navy. When first called into active service in time of war or national emergency a uniform gratuity of \$150 is allowed each officer of the Naval Reserve and \$60 each enlisted man.

ARMY PAY.

The total pay of the United States Army for the month of December was approximately \$78,680,800. Disbursements on account of the pay of officers and men of the Army are now at the rate of about \$950,000,000 per year. These figures consider solely the pay disbursed by the Quartermaster Corps and do not include family allowances or compensation for disability of soldiers provided for by the Military and Naval Insurance Act and paid through the War Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department. Following is a comprehensive statement of the system of pay of the Army, authorized by the Quartermaster General:

The Quartermaster General of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is charged with the duty of providing for the payment of the officers, enlisted men, female nurses, field clerks, and civilian clerks of the Quartermaster Corps on duty at places other than in the office of the Quartermaster General. Due to the lack of office buildings and increase in the business of the Army at Washington, it has been necessary to lease many privately owned buildings. The Finance and Accounting Division is now located in a large apartment house at the corner of 15th and M streets, N.W. The intricate task of paying officers and men, made more difficult by the wide expansion of the past six months, is being satisfactorily accomplished.

The officers and enlisted men of the Army are paid at the end of each month, or as soon thereafter as possible, in cash or by check, at their stations or in the field. In France they are paid in French currency or by U.S. checks, as they may elect.

Pay of Officers.

Officers of the Army are paid according to rank; a second lieutenant receives \$141.67 initial pay per month; first lieutenant \$166.67; captain \$200; major \$250; lieutenant colonel \$291.67; and a colonel \$333.33; with an increase of ten per cent. known as longevity pay for each period of five years of service, provided that such increase shall not exceed forty per cent.

The pay of a brigadier general is \$6,000 per year; major general \$8,000; lieutenant general \$9,000, and a general \$10,000. These officers receive no increase for continuous service.

All officers are entitled to be furnished public quarters, with fuel and light, but if these cannot be provided the officers receive a commuted money value of the same. A second lieutenant has two rooms, or commutation of \$24. per month; first lieutenant three rooms or \$36; captain four rooms or \$48; major five rooms or \$60; lieutenant colonel six rooms or \$72; colonel seven rooms or \$84; brigadier general eight rooms or \$96; major general nine rooms or \$108; lieutenant general ten rooms or \$120; and a general eleven rooms or commutation of \$132. All receive a suitable allowance for heat and light, dependent upon locality of their stations and the season. While on foreign service officers receive an increase of ten per cent. of their base pay and longevity pay.

Aviation officers or other officers attached to the Signal Corps while on regular aerial flight duty receive increases as follows: Aviation officers, twenty-five per cent.; junior military aviators, fifty per cent; military aviators, seventy-five per cent. Each junior military aviator and military aviator has rank, etc., one grade higher than his commission, provided commissions are higher than captain.

Officers are retired for disability or after sixty-four

years of age and receive seventy-five per cent. of the pay of the grade (in the Regular Army) held at date of retirement.

Officers, while in hospital, are charged \$1 per day for subsistence. They are not entitled to clothing or equipment and are required to subsist themselves, purchasing their supplies either from the Quartermaster or through the ordinary channels of trade.

For deeds of valor, recognized by acts of Congress, officers and enlisted men receive certificates of merit which entitle them to an additional compensation of \$2 per month.

Pay of Enlisted Men.

The pay of enlisted men depends on their grades, ratings and length of service. From June 1, 1917, and continuing during the term of the war the pay of enlisted men is as follows:

Men receiving \$30—all privates, the Army entering grade; \$33—first-class privates, minor non-commissioned officers; \$36—corporals, saddlers, mechanics, farriers and wagoners and musicians of the third class; \$38—all sergeant grades in the line (Infantry, Field and Coast Artillery, Cavalry); cooks, horseshoers, band corporals and musicians of the second class; \$41—sergeants of the various corps of the Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps and Medical Department; band sergeants and musicians of the first class; \$48—battalion sergeant majors, squadron sergeant majors, sergeant majors junior grade, sergeant buglers, master gunners, and assistant band leaders, of the line; \$51—regimental sergeant majors, regimental supply sergeants, sergeant majors senior grade, quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, ordnance sergeants, first sergeants, electrician sergeants of the first class, assistant engineers and battalion sergeant majors and battalion supply sergeants of the Engineers; \$56—sergeants first class, Medical Dept.; \$71—hospital sergeants, master engineers of the junior grade and engineers; \$81—quartermaster sergeants of senior grade of Q.M. Corps, band leaders, master signal electricians, master electricians, master engineers of the senior grade and master hospital sergeants.

These are the established grades of the enlisted men, but they may variously be assigned to such special duties as chauffeurs, switchboard operators, cobblers, clerks, camoufleurs, sanitary inspectors, draughtsmen, stevedores, accountants, plumbers, and such other occupations and trades as are necessary to meet the requirements of Army service.

In addition to the above, supplemental pay or allowances include increased pay for continuous service, computed by "enlistment period," ordinarily a period of three or four years, dependent upon the law in effect at date of enlistment. There are seven such periods, covering from one year to more than eighteen years' service, and increases range from \$3 to \$24 per month. Privates receiving \$30 are increased \$3 per month during second period, an additional \$3 during third period, and \$1 per month for each additional enlistment period to include the seventh. Above \$30 and including \$38 grade, men are entitled to \$3 per month additional for each period from second to seventh; above \$38 grade to \$4 per month.

Enlisted men of the Coast Artillery, below grade of mess sergeant, are entitled to additional ratings, according to established individual qualifications, of from \$2 to \$9. In Cavalry, Engineers and Infantry expert riflemen receive \$5 per month; sharpshooters, \$3; marksmen, \$2. In the Medical Department and Signal Corps there are similar increases and aviation mechanics engaged in regular air flights receive fifty per cent. increase.

All enlisted men, while on detached duty not in the field where there are no Army quarters available, receive \$15 per month to cover expense of housing and allowance for subsistence, heat and light. Serving in a foreign country, or beyond the continental limits of the United States (Porto Rico, Hawaii and Panama Canal Zone excepted), they receive twenty per cent. increase computed on base pay and service pay prior to June 1, 1917, when Congress increased, for the "term of the emergency," the pay of all enlisted men in amounts ranging from fifty per cent. to eight per cent. Enlisted men attached to the U.S. Military Academy have additional compensation for certain duties.

Enlisted men can apply for retirement, after thirty years of service, on seventy-five per cent. of monthly pay drawn at time of retirement, and \$15.75 a month additional in lieu of allowances.

An enlisted man in active service has no necessary personal expenses except for barber and laundry. Uniforms, underclothing, shoes, hats, quarters, medical attendance and subsistence are supplied them at Government expense. Such materials as tobacco, postage, confectionery and incidentals of individual taste may be purchased at the post exchange at cost.

THE SPIRIT OF THOSE ABROAD.

A passage from a letter written by an officer of our Service in France to his mother on "The Duty of Those at Home" was noted in our issue of Oct. 20, 1917. We are now permitted to quote from later letters written by this officer:

"It is with a little hesitation that I feel obliged to call attention to the first few lines of your letter. They read: 'Reading everything on the war, hoping to penetrate to peace.' How much better it would sound if you had said, 'Hoping to see that you had crossed the Rhine.' You know that comes first. So why not let our hopes stand out in their proper perspective?

"You must have an idea of the time we arrived in France. If I live to be a hundred I won't forget it. The wealth of Croesus wouldn't have purchased my share of the 'White Man's Burden' that day—cold, damp, all the soldiers shaven and brushed, airplanes, destroyers and American flags—and as we came within hailing distance of the ship's berth, funny-looking French soldiers, a few English. The band took the top deck—mingled ragtime and patriotic airs—Dixie and Yankee Doodle, too, Kentucky Home and then into the Star Spangled Banner and the Marseillaise. Since then we have done lots of things. Worked hard and had some glad moments, but all the time glad to be here. Once in a while I get a ride in a motor car. Down a good road, women and children in the fields and the littlest wave as we pass—in the country that is about all you see, women and little children."

Another officer, a brother of this one, who went abroad recently, writes:

"I am glad that we are going to get into it while our part in it is new. It seems to me that a great compliment is being paid to Western troops in selecting them for early service. It is the biggest thing that ever happened; I would not miss it for the world."

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Plans have been completed by the War Department for increasing the size of the base hospital at Camp Dix, already one of the largest in the world, to nearly double its present size. The early use of the institution for the care of American wounded from European battlefields is the reason for increasing the beds to 1,800, with prospects of a further growth to 3,000. This increase is to be effected by the erection of two-story additions to the wings on each side of the present hospital area. The new buildings will be used for convalescents, giving all the present one-story buildings for general and special wards.

The praise of Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, for the stand taken by the American representative in the Supreme War Council at Versailles in favoring unity and centralized control in the allied war command in conducting the war, is bringing credit to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Secretary of War Baker on Feb. 20 said that the papers bearing on the matter doubtless comprised memoranda prepared by or at the direction of

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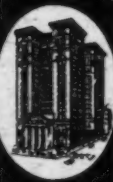
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General Bliss. No part of the document can be published, the Secretary explains, for the reason which Premier Lloyd George gave in his speech praising the American presentation of the case. Lloyd George said the only reason he did not read it to the House was that it was "mixed up with the plan of operations."

The War Department has adopted the Navy Department's system of open competition in the matter of bidding for Army supplies. Mr. Baker's formal order in this matter reads: "The Secretary of War directs that hereafter the practice be adopted of freely making public the names of all contractors for military supplies." This, of course, applies to the Quartermaster Corps, the Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Department, Signal Corps and Medical Department. It is now fully realized that information of value to the enemy cannot be concealed through the policy of maintaining secrecy about these bids, which was one of the chief reasons for adopting the now abandoned policy.

Bliss Island, the Immigrant Station in New York harbor, was taken over on Feb. 19 by the Army and Navy for war purposes other than the internment of enemy aliens.

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OUR ILL-BALANCED NAVY PROGRAM.

Expediency has always been the curse of the erratic military policy of the United States and no more positive instance of this can be found than in the present case of our Navy building program. When Secretary Daniels last appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs the question of the "three year building program" came up and Mr. Daniels made this statement which crystallizes the present attitude of the Navy Department toward that problem. He said: "I think that all of us realize that the pre-eminent need in the Navy is for the destroyer and the small craft, and that the pre-eminent need of feeding and carrying troops to France is for merchant ships. Therefore it would not be a wise policy for the Navy to insist upon building battle cruisers, which cannot be completed under four years, and dreadnoughts, which cannot be completed under three years, and thereby take up the ways and the slips and the material and the labor for those ships which would prevent us building merchant ships and destroyers." For Mr. Daniels it is only fair to say that he has requested Congress to "again sanction the three-year building program." When Mr. Vinson, of the House Committee, asked why this request was made Mr. Daniels replied, "That was for this reason: It might be that we would be able to lay these ships down, and we would like the authority to be specific, so that we could. I do not like to lay aside the program. I want to feel that we are committed to it, and if in some way not now seen the ships should become available, I would like to order their construction." And in conclusion, on this issue, he brought out the point that while he believed the Navy Department had the authority for the three-year program, "heretofore Congress has fixed a limit of cost and determined the time of construction." The report of the rest of the interchanges on this matter leads to no indication of how the members of the committee felt as to its final disposition.

Now we know the submarine and its conquest is the great and pressing situation before the Allied navies, and it is the pre-eminent problem for our own Navy to solve. To confine the discussion to our own problem for a moment we know that unless we can overcome the enemy submarines our line of communication with France will be threatened continuously and that we will only add to the anxiety of our Allies rather than be a relief to them. Our Navy officers feel confident that we will beat the Germans at the submarine game, and this is devoutly to be hoped. But that, again, is only a case of expediency. The larger problem of our own Navy program in relation to the future still remains in an unsettled and ill-balanced state. And it is to that larger problem that far-sighted members of Congress should give their attention. We have an Army, as it stands now, only for the period of the war and four months after. Are we to go defenceless in the future so far as a well-rounded Navy is concerned? That will be inevitable unless some immediate steps are taken to complete our three-year program, battle cruisers and all. How far we have to go in this respect when compared with the German navy even of to-day!

It will be admitted that the submarine menace is one that cannot be put aside. We have the official British statistics that in 1917 ship tonnage sunk by submarines was nearly three times as great as the total of production in the United States and Great Britain during that year, the figures being approximately 6,000,000 tons sunk to 2,064,697 combined new tonnage from both countries. We learn from a Washington statement of Feb. 20 that "the low point of available Allied shipping has been passed, two or three weeks earlier than officials expected, and confidence was expressed to-day that the amount of shipping available for the future would increase steadily. Several factors were said to have contributed to advancing the amount of available tonnage. Included among them were the increased efficiency of the offensive against the submarines and the beginning of deliveries from American ship yards." These deliveries from American shipyards are counted on to produce from 2,500,000 to 4,000,000 tons of merchant shipping. If we reach the maximum figure and Great Britain equals her output of 1917, which she is likely to equal or exceed, the Allies will be holding their own against the German submarine. Yet all that enormous and costly effort is all for one expediency of war. It does not advance the major problem by one ship, to say nothing of any permanent solution, which is only to be found for this country in a well-balanced Navy.

Granted that the destroyer with all her new weapons of offense conquers the submarine or definitely places it as being a type of ship, that can be fought with all the certainty that now marks the operation of every type of naval craft afloat. We will be the better for the

knowledge and the world will be spared any more such despicable acts of horrific brutality at sea as the submarine commanders of the German navy have been guilty of. But our Navy, in its relation to other navies, will still be in an unfavorable state. For without the British navy to protect us, the great fleet of destroyers we are building would be a poor, yes, a hopeless, protection against a real fleet of big-gun ships. Our task is to complete the three-year building program at least, unless we are to shut our minds to all the lessons of the past. They, and not the dreams of world pacifists, are our only certain guides.

ARMY LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE.

Chairman Dent of the House Committee on Military Affairs has expressed himself as confident of the successful enactment of all of the most important legislation now pending for the benefit of the Army. Many measures are in the hands of the committee and will not be ready to be submitted to Congress for some time. Several phases of the draft law have been under discussion before the committee in executive sessions and Provost Marshal General Crowder has supplied the committee with much valuable data regarding the work of his office and the first call. The committee has not had all the hearings it expects to hold regarding several of the amendments which have been discussed from time to time, and it is probable that the surface differences indicated in the expressed opinions of the Provost Marshal General and the Secretary of War regarding the exemption of men who have reached the age of thirty-one years since the enactment of the law will be adjusted without friction. The present law is sufficiently broad in its provisions to permit a material increase in the present strength of the Army without amendment, and under its terms the armed strength of the United States Army may be increased to approximately 2,500,000 men. If the War Department finds it advisable to provide for a larger Army there will be no serious difficulty in passing the necessary laws and providing the increased appropriation.

There has been no display of partisanship at any time in the work of the House Committee on Military Affairs, but at all times the committee has had hearings on all measures brought to its attention. Mr. Dent and the members of the House committee have acted promptly in matters that were deemed urgent by the Secretary of War, and there has not been at any time any delay in the committee. A number of minor features of the legislation for the Army have not been pushed, as the committee believes that the more important features of the program should be disposed of first.

ELIMINATING THE INEFFICIENT.

Very little noise is attending the performance of the very important function of eliminating incompetents from the list of officers of the National Guard and the National Army and a careful perusal of the Special Orders issued by The Adjutant General's office is necessary before the amount of work being done along that line can be fully appreciated. It is the intention of the War Department to retain no officer on the active list who is not fit in every respect for the active service which is likely to be required at the front in France. It is not a difficult process under the provisions of the present Army Law to get rid of an officer whose services are not efficient or desirable and division commanders are exercising their prerogatives without serious hindrance from Washington.

As might have been expected, a great many officers have been honorably discharged after physical examinations and a number of brigadier generals who came from the National Guard have failed to meet the rigid requirements of the examining surgeons. A number of officers of lower grades have been discharged, some for temperamental deficiencies and others for physical reasons. All of the figures are not available, but it is understood that despite the fact that the number of officers who have left the Service is considerable the percentage of those retained and found fit in every way for the Service is a matter which has aroused much favorable comment in Army circles. The results show clearly the value of the work done at the training camps and the percentage of the graduates of these camps accepted for service who have not been retained is small. Another feature of the recently organized branches of the Army is the small number of officers who have been brought before courts-martial. The new officers are being kept busy, they are keeping out of trouble, and they are living up to the highest standards as accepted by the officers of the Regular Army.

CHANGES IN MARINE UNIFORMS.

The officers of the Marine Corps are preparing a report which will recommend a number of minor changes in the uniform of the enlisted men of that branch of the Service. The report is not complete and several minor changes have not been acted upon. The most important change which has been approved is one authorizing pockets in the overcoats provided for the enlisted men. This has been under discussion for a long time and the officers of the corps have been authorized to have side pockets in their overcoats, and this privilege is to be extended to the enlisted men. It has also been decided that the enlisted men will be supplied with breeches of the type in use in the Army and issue of the long trousers heretofore worn with the Marines' campaign uniform will

be discontinued as soon as possible. The long trousers were uncomfortable when worn with leggings and the use of leggings with campaign uniforms is practically universal. The style of breeches for khaki uniforms will be made to conform with the woolen campaign uniform and the long trousers of the Marine Corps, except as a part of the blue dress uniform, are to disappear. Warrant officers of the Marine Corps are now permitted to wear staff insignia as well as insignia of the Corps on the collar of the uniform blouse.

Marine Recruiting Stopped.

Col. A. S. McEldore, who has charge of the recruiting for the Marine Corps, announced on Feb. 20 that he had notified all recruiting stations not to accept any additional recruits, as the strength of the corps is now 3,000 in excess of the legal allowance. The details will not be called in, but will be permitted to remain at the stations and aid in the War Saving Campaign. It is also believed at the headquarters of the Marine Corps that the additional enlistment of 20,000 men will be authorized by Congress and the corps does not wish to disperse its recruiting force until this has been finally determined.

EXTENDING INSURANCE PERIOD.

The course of the Treasury Department in extending the time for soldiers and sailors to take out war risk insurance was liberal and in keeping with the plan of the Government to provide insurance for all men in the Service. The act provides that persons entering the Service may take out insurance within 120 days after enlistment; but, to give all in the Service at the time the law went into effect, Oct. 6, 1917, ample opportunity to learn about it, the act contained a provision that without regard to the time of his entering the Army or the Navy, one might take out insurance up to Feb. 12, 1918.

The insurance plan proved so popular that only seven per cent. of those entitled to the war risk insurance have failed to take out policies. Up to Feb. 12 even these were protected by automatic insurance, but that has now expired, and it is with a view to giving these men an opportunity to protect themselves and their families that the Treasury has decided to make an extension of sixty days, or until April 12, at which time they will be barred automatically from obtaining policies written under the Government plan. The War Risk Bureau wishes to make it absolutely plain that no one hereafter will have the benefit of automatic insurance, unless Congress passes an act to that effect. Insurance after Feb. 12 must be applied for within 120 days after enlistment.

Secretary Baker authorized the statement on Feb. 20 that no date has been selected for the beginning of the second draft. Various estimates have placed the time between March 1 and June 1. These are declared to be entirely guesses. Plans for the second draft as now under consideration include calling 100,000 a month, until the second quota is complete. In that way officials expect to avoid much of the confusion which accompanied the first call. The men will report in a steady stream and be assimilated into the military machine before the next lot is received. It has been definitely settled that the first contingents will be used to fill vacancies in National Guard divisions caused by the withdrawal of men for the organization of special technical units. Similar vacancies in the National Army divisions will have been filled by that time from the final increment of the first draft. Secretary of War Baker told the House Committee on Military Affairs on February 15 that after the next draft is called, we will have approximately 2,200,000 men under arms at home and in Europe. He said that the American Army has more officers than are necessary for its present strength, and that the War Department is without definite estimates of the number of men who will be in France this year. Mr. Baker also said that half-yearly Army appropriations may be asked for owing to the uncertainty regarding the needs of the Service. The men certified for service under the next draft, Mr. Baker said, would be called to service in increments as the sixteen National Army cantonments are ready to receive them. The rapidity with which they are called depends entirely on how fast the men now trained can be transported to France. He deprecated the suggestion that several million men be trained and ready to go, because it would not have even a moral effect on Germany, as that nation is aware of the inability of the United States to ship that number of men to Europe at short notice and keep them supplied before the shipbuilding program is far more advanced than it is now.

The Army Medical Department has given out the organization of the base hospitals as they will be constituted in actual use in the divisional camps abroad. The first section of the first fifty of these base hospitals were clustered about staffs from the great hospitals and medical schools of the country. They were undertaken before the war under a preliminary organization by the Red Cross. Some of the leading surgeons selected the medical and surgical personnel, which consists of thirty-four medical officers, 100 female nurses and 200 enlisted men for a hospital of 1,000 beds. With the exception of the unit from the Massachusetts General Hospital an officer from the Medical Department of the Regular Army, on account of his familiarity with military forms of administration, was placed at the head

of each of these base hospitals. Dr. F. A. Washburn, one of the experts of the country in hospital administration, was placed in command of one unit. The next fifty base hospitals are under organization in the office of the Surgeon General. Medical men from civil life, some of the most eminent in the profession, who are attached to the Medical Department select the medical and surgical personnel for these units, each of which is to be under the command of a medical officer of the Regular Army. These doctors as soon as they are selected are sent to Fort Oglethorpe or some other medical training camp for preparation for the work in the military hospitals. An ample reserve is available for duty either abroad or in the cantonments of the United States. Several base hospitals are attached to each division of the Expeditionary Force, and each is so organized that it may be expanded to meet any demand in excess of its accommodation. Every request from General Pershing for additional base units or for supplies for those already in the overseas service has been met as promptly as shipping can be procured to carry them across.

Assistant Secretary of War Crowell made the statement on Feb. 18 that the first quantity production lot of light Browning automatic guns had come from the hands of the makers. "Fifteen machine guns" sounds almost like a joke, but fifteen in "quantity production" tells another story, for they are but the promise of thousands and more thousands to flow in succession as long as the stream is needed. These fifteen from the factory have been under severe tests which they have met in every particular, so that the promise of a light automatic gun is about to be fulfilled. The test, it is stated, demonstrate that the gun does not heat rapidly under fire; that the barrels will stand an unusual number of shots in rapid fire; and that even with clips holding but twenty cartridges the piece can be fired as many times a minute as any one could desire. The light Browning gun, which weighs but eighteen pounds, has an action similar in many respects to that of the Colt automatic pistol. It is considered effective for trench raiding and is of especial value for bursts of fire. Deliveries of the heavy Brownings, which will be manufactured by the Colt's Arms Company, the Westinghouse Company and the Remington Arms Company, will begin in April and May. The deliveries by the Remingtons will start in April. Meanwhile the Ordnance Department is also spending approximately \$30,000,000 for the light Lewis machine guns, the entire machine gun capacity of the country being kept engaged. The Ordnance Department also reports that the quantity production of the modified Enfield rifle is satisfactory, the Supply Division reporting that there is now on hand a surplus of something over 100,000 military rifles. The manufacturing companies are now producing them at the rate of 50,000 a month, so that the Ordnance Department will soon have rifles to supply the Allies if they need them.

The War Department is not satisfied with the reports it has been receiving regarding the service practice of Field Artillery, for while a considerable number of informal reports have been received in the Ordnance Office, all of these were defective in that they did not give the complete information required by the Ordnance Department. The commanding generals of all National Guard, National Army and Regular Army divisions, commanding generals of all departments, of American Expeditionary Force, and the commanding officers of the 1st, 4th, 9th and 14th Field Artillery regiments have been directed to take the proper steps to see that correct reports are submitted, in order that the Ordnance Department may be kept informed. This is particularly true regarding serial numbers of firings, as it is upon this basis that the Ordnance Department must be guided in recalling guns from service for relining. In the future the Secretary of War directs a report will be submitted, upon the completion of the season's target practice, giving the following data for the information of the Ordnance Department: Serial number of the firings from the various guns, the lot number of the ammunition fired and the total number of rounds from each lot, remarks as to the functioning of the ammunition and reports as to and defects of the ammunition, such as premature, irregular action of fuses, failure to burst, etc.

Secretary Baker gave his formal approval on Feb. 20 of an order recommended by the War Council which permits the direct reference of military matters to the division handling them, thus eliminating one of the chief functions of The Adjutant General's office. It is reported that Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General, made a written protest to the Secretary of War against this change. The purpose of the order is to afford a more direct means of communication with the respective divisions of the War Department and a consequent reduction in the amount of "paper work." The objection to the new plan offered by The Adjutant General's office is that it will result in a break in the chain of record hitherto preserved in that office, or at the best will distribute the links of the chain through the various bureaus of the War Department instead of preserving them in one place. It is hoped, however, that a decided saving in time and efficiency will result. This experiment in decentralization will be watched with the keenest interest by all Army officers to whom "paper work" is usually a thorn in the flesh.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Secretary Baker on Feb. 18 asked Congress for legislation to make only American citizens eligible for employment on submarine mine planters. Because of the confidential nature of the work, Mr. Baker said, he desires to reorganize the service, putting it completely under military control.

FAVORABLY REPORTED IN THE HOUSE.

Favorable reports were made in the House on Feb. 13 on:

H.R. 6982, for construction of a line of railway from the District of Columbia to Indian Head, Md.

S. 3129, to provide for the disposition of the effects of deceased persons in the naval service.

S. 3130, to amend Section 1570 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to extra pay for duty as fireman or coal heaver.

S. 3400, to regulate the pay of retired chief warrant officers on active duty. Amend the title by inserting, after the words "chief warrant officers," the following: "and warrant officers." At the end of bill add, as Section 2:

Sec. 2. That any retired warrant officer who has performed or may hereafter perform active duty, and whose record is creditable, shall, during such time as he has been or may hereafter be on active duty, and from the time his service on the active list after date of warrant, plus his service on active duty while on the retired list, is equal to twelve years, receive the pay and allowances that are now or may hereafter be allowed a lieutenant (junior grade), U.S.N.; and shall, during such times as he has been or may hereafter be on active duty, and from the time such total service is equal to eighteen years, receive the pay and allowances that are now or may hereafter be allowed a lieutenant, U.S.N.

S. 3401, amended to read as follows: "That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, until Aug. 1, 1921, to reduce, in his discretion, the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Academy from four to three years and to graduate classes which have completed such reduced courses of instruction." The committee says: "This amendment is deemed necessary in order to make the necessary changes in the course at the Naval Academy and to prevent the difficulties to be encountered should the war end during the present year, which would result in no class graduating from Annapolis next year, because the class that would normally graduate in 1919 is now preparing to graduate in June, 1918. This amendment gives the Navy Department and the Naval Academy something definite to work upon, whereas the uncertainty of the end of the present war would not permit of any definite plan for the course of instruction. It is estimated that by this reduction of the course of instruction approximately 420 additional officers will be turned out and available for service."

S. 3402, "that hereafter all candidates for admission to the Naval Academy must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years on July 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the Academy: Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to candidates for midshipmen designated for entrance to the Academy in 1918."

S. 3404, to authorize the President to drop from the rolls any naval or Marine Corps officer absent without leave for three months, or who has been convicted of any offense punishable by confinement in the penitentiary by the civil authorities, and prohibiting such officer's re-appointment.

S. 3406, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to determine where and when there are no public quarters available for officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

S. 3445, to authorize the payment of gun pointers and gun captains while temporary absent from their regular stations.

REGISTRATION FOR THE DRAFT.

The House Military Committee favorably reports the bill, S.J. Res. 124, providing for registration for military service of all male persons citizens of the United States or residing in the United States who have, since June 5, 1917, and on or before the day set for the registration by proclamation by the President, attained the age of twenty-one years. The following amendment is recommended: Insert the following:

Provided, That students who are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools at the time of the approval of this act shall be exempt from the selective draft prescribed in the Act of May 18, 1917; and that students entering such theological or divinity schools after approval of this act and during continuance of the war, and who would be subject to any future registration as provided for in this act, may upon recommendation or request of president or dean of such school be exempt from selective draft by order of the President.

The new classification plan which has been adopted by the War Department will segregate in Class I, those registrants who can serve the nation with the least possible disturbance of economic and domestic conditions. The committee "feel that persons who have attained the age of twenty-one years since registration day should not have a different status from those who attained the age of twenty-one before or on registration day. There is thought to be no objection to including those who have attained the age of twenty-one since registration day, and as to the advantages of including them it may be said that among these young men will be found a very great proportion who will fall into Class I, and thus Class I will be recruited to a point which it is hoped and believed by the Provost Marshal General will furnish all men needed for any purpose in immediate prospect, with a result that we shall be well fortified in our effort to raise our armies without going beyond Class I. This proposed recruitment of Class I, is needed to accomplish this purpose—a purpose in support of which it is believed there is scarcely need for argument.

"It might be readily suggested that persons who have attained the age of thirty-one years since registration day should be removed from the lists. The committee have given careful consideration to this suggestion and recommend that this be not done. Registrants have been classified by the War Department in the order of their availability for military service, and it is not believed that those who have attained the age of thirty-one years since registration day should be removed from the lists, because only those who are in Class I, will be called for military service, and they are, by the very terms of the classification, persons whose services can better be spared than can the services of younger persons in more deferred classes. This argument might be carried to the extent of including older men up to the age of, let us say, forty-five years; but the answering argument is that the effort of classification is so great and so expensive, and the number of persons past the age of thirty-one years who would fall in Class I is so relatively small, that the effort is not believed to be worth the result. As to persons who have attained the age of thirty-one

years since registration day, the effort has already been made, and there seems to be no plausible argument for removing them from the lists."

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House on Feb. 18 passed the Urgent Deficiency bill, H.R. 9867, carrying half a billion for the Military Establishment and large sums for the Navy and other branches of the Government. In direct appropriations and in authorization for obligations during the rest of this fiscal year the total of the measure is \$1,107,220,000.

The bill, as perfected by the House Committee on Appropriations, carries the following provisions:

In connection with the appropriation for storage and shipping facilities the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts or otherwise to incur obligations for the purposes mentioned not to exceed \$50,000,000 in addition to the appropriations heretofore and herein made: Provided further, That the foregoing sums may be expended without reference to Section 355 of the Revised Statutes.

In connection with the appropriation for military post exchanges: That not more than \$25,000 of this appropriation may be expended for personal services and no person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding \$1,800 per annum.

The appropriations made herein for "Regular Supplies, Quartermaster Corps," "Barracks and quarters," "Waters and sewers at military posts," "Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage," "Construction and repair of hospitals," "Shooting galleries and ranges," "Barracks and quarters, seacoast defense," and "Military post exchanges" shall continue available until Dec. 31, 1918.

The provision made in the appropriations for the Medical and Hospital Department for the purchase of gas masks shall be deemed and construed, until June 30, 1918, to include the manufacture of said masks and all expenses involved in their factory production except the procurement of factory sites and the pay and allowances of commissioned and enlisted personnel engaged therein.

In connection with the appropriation for engineer operations in the field the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts and otherwise to incur obligations for the purposes above mentioned not to exceed \$70,000,000 in addition to the appropriations herein and heretofore made.

In connection with the appropriation for ordnance stores, ammunition, the Chief of Ordnance is authorized to enter into contracts and otherwise to incur obligations for the purposes above mentioned not to exceed \$150,000,000 in addition to the appropriations herein and heretofore made.

The Chief of Ordnance is authorized to enter into contracts and otherwise to incur obligations for purchase, manufacture, and test of ammunition for mountain, field and siege cannon, including necessary experiments in connection therewith and machinery necessary for its manufacture for not to exceed \$90,725,000 in addition to appropriations heretofore made for this purpose.

The Chief of Ordnance is authorized to enter into contracts and otherwise to incur obligations for purchase, manufacture, and test of ammunition, sub-caliber guns, and other accessories for mountain, field and siege artillery practice, including machinery necessary for their manufacture at arsenals, for not to exceed \$33,100,000 in addition to appropriations heretofore made for this purpose.

In connection with construction of a dock at Panama Canal the limit cost fixed by the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act approved July 1, 1916, is increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,093,190.

In connection with appropriation for contingent expenses of Navy: That not exceeding \$25,000 of this appropriation shall be available for special allowances for maintenance to officers of Navy serving under unusual conditions outside United States and its insular possessions.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contracts or otherwise to incur obligations for batteries and outfits for naval vessels, auxiliaries, patrols, aircraft, naval stations, and merchantmen, not to exceed \$13,200,000 in addition to appropriations heretofore made; for procuring, producing, preserving, and handling ammunition for vessels not to exceed \$8,064,000 in addition to appropriations heretofore made; for reserve and miscellaneous ordnance supplies not to exceed \$13,000,000 in addition to appropriations heretofore made.

In connection with appropriation for maintenance of navy yards and docks not exceeding \$100,000 of this amount may be expended for the services of draftsmen, and such other technical assistants as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary, in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The total limit of cost of the five Coast Guard cruising cutters, fixed at \$2,250,000 by the Naval Appropriation Act approved March 4, 1917, is increased to \$3,500,000: Provided, That if in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy the most rapid and economical construction of the foregoing vessels can be obtained thereby, he may contract, within the limit of cost herein named, for the construction of said vessels upon the basis of actual cost plus a reasonable profit to be determined by him.

The appropriations contained herein under the Military and Naval Establishments shall be available for the payment of obligations on account of the existing emergency incurred prior to the passage of this act which are properly chargeable to such appropriations.

SUPPLEMENTAL NAVY ESTIMATES.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels submitted to Congress on Feb. 18 a supplemental estimate of \$230,000,000 for the needs of the Navy Department for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, the proposed increases making the total appropriations for the Navy this year about \$1,300,000,000. Some of the principal items are discussed on page 953. It is proposed that the President have a naval emergency fund of \$100,000,000. This amount, Mr. Daniels says, is "to enable the President to secure more economical and expeditious delivery of materials, equipment and munitions and secure the more expeditious construction of ships authorized, and for the purchase of such additional torpedo-boat destroyers, submarine chasers and such other naval craft as the President may direct." The item indicating the proposed increase of the Marine Corps personnel from 30,000 to 50,000 is understood to represent a change in viewpoint on Mr. Daniels's part regarding the Marines.

The principal items in the supplemental estimates are: Naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., \$360,000. New batteries for ships, \$10,000,000. Ammunition for vessels, \$5,000,000 (\$32,884,120 previously estimated).

Reserve ordnance supplies, \$17,000,000 (\$33,000 previously estimated).

Norfolk drydock, \$2,000,000.

Auxiliary water supply, Pearl Harbor (Hawaii) naval station, \$41,275.

Purchase of land for ordnance stations at Newport, Port Mifflin, and Lake Denmark, \$473,000.

Pay of Navy, \$16,108,812 (\$213,229,557 previously estimated).

Provisions, \$11,497,500 (\$84,485,000 previously estimated).

Maintenance Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$5,900,000 (\$12,000,000 previously estimated).

Clothing and small stores, \$27,000,000.

Increase of Marine Corps proposed, from 30,000 to 50,000.

Increase of \$25,000 asked in limit cost of submarines authorized in Naval Appropriation Act of 1916.

Quartermaster Department, Marine Corps, \$22,261,600 (\$39,000,000 previously estimated).

Pay Marine Corps, \$12,300,000 (this is additional to the original estimate of \$32,153,371).

Maintenance, \$22,261,600.

Naval emergency fund, \$100,000,000.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 133, Mr. Simmons.—That insurance under the act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance shall be granted by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of application made by the person to be insured or subject to such regulations as the bureau may prescribe, by any other person.

S. 3828, Mr. Lodge.—To authorize credits for enlistment in the naval service of U.S. in operation of the act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment.

S. 3863, Mr. Chamberlain.—To provide quarters or commutation thereof to commissioned officers in certain cases. Same as H.R. 9905.

S. 3865, Mr. Weeks.—To authorize credits for enlistment in the naval service in the operation of the act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment, approved May 18, 1917.

H.J. Res. 246, Mr. Emerson.—To give a medal of honor to Capt. Horatio P. Kile, late of Company H, 41st Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., of East Claridon, Ohio, for services during Civil War.

H.J. Res. 247, Mr. Emerson.—That the Navy Department is hereby requested to investigate the advisability of adopting a lifeboat of this design for Government transports.

H.R. 9833, Mr. Evans.—That whenever during the continuance of the present war in the opinion of the President of the United States the interests of the service or the national security and defense render it necessary or desirable, the President be authorized to grant furloughs to enlisted men of the U.S., with or without pay and allowances, or with partial pay and allowances, and for such periods as he may designate, to permit said enlisted men to engage in civil occupations and pursuits.

H.R. 9863, Mr. Hilliard.—That whenever satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the War Department or the Navy Department that any officer or enlisted man who has been or shall hereafter be honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States has lost his certificate of discharge, or the same has been destroyed without his privity or procurement, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall be authorized to furnish such officer or enlisted man, or to the widow or legal representative of such officer or enlisted man, a certificate of discharge, to be indelibly marked so that it may be known as a certificate in lieu of a lost or destroyed discharge: Provided, That such certificate shall not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay, bounty, or other allowance or as evidence in any other case: Provided further, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Army Mine Planter Service.

H.R. 9898, Mr. Dent.—To establish in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army an Army Mine Planter Service, which shall consist, for each mine planter in the service of the U.S., of one master, one first mate, one second mate, one chief engineer, and one assistant engineer, who shall be warrant officers appointed by and holding their offices at discretion of Secretary of War, and two oilers, four firemen, four deck hands, one cook, one steward, and one assistant steward, who shall be appointed from enlisted men of Coast Artillery Corps under such regulations as Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided, That Coast Artillery Corps is hereby increased by such numbers of warrant officers and enlisted men as may be necessary to constitute the force provided by this act: Provided further, That annual pay of warrant officers and enlisted men in various grades established by this act shall be as follows: Masters, \$1,800; first mates, \$1,320; second mates, \$972; chief engineers, \$1,700; assistant engineers, \$1,200; oilers, \$432; firemen, \$396; deck hands, \$216; cooks, \$360; steward, \$450; assistant stewards, \$288: And provided further, That warrant officers shall have such allowances as Secretary of War may prescribe, and shall be retired, and shall receive longevity pay, as now provided by law for officers of Army, and that enlisted force herein provided for shall receive allowances and continuous-service pay now provided by law for enlisted men of Army: Provided, That in computing length of service for retirement, and in computing longevity pay for warrant officers and continuous-service pay for enlisted men authorized by this act, service on boats in service of Quartermaster Department or Quartermaster Corps prior to passage of this act shall be counted: And provided further, That during continuance of present emergency all enlisted men of Mine Planter Service of Army of U.S. in active service whose base pay does not exceed \$21 per month shall receive an increase of \$15 per month; those whose base pay is \$24, an increase of \$12 per month; those whose base pay is \$30, \$36 or \$40, an increase of \$8 per month; and those whose base pay is \$45 or more, an increase of \$6 per month: And provided further, That the increases of pay herein authorized shall not enter into computation of continuous-service pay.

H.R. 9899, Mr. Dent.—Authorizing appropriations made for the national security and defense to be used for the purchase of real estate, or the use thereof, when such purpose is not specifically stated in said appropriations.

H.R. 9900, Mr. Dent.—Authorizing the President during existing emergency to sell war supplies, materials and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased, acquired, or manufactured by the U.S.

H.R. 9901, Mr. Dent.—That claims of inhabitants of France or of any other European country for damages caused by American military forces may be presented to any officer designated by the President, and when approved by such an officer shall be paid under regulations made by the Secretary of War. Sec. 2. That claims under this statute shall not be approved unless they would be payable according to the law or practice governing the military forces of the country in which they occur. Sec. 3. That hereafter appropriations for the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster Corps shall be available for paying the claims herein described. Sec. 4. That this statute does not supersede other modes of indemnity now in existence, and does not diminish responsibility of any member of the military forces to the person injured or to the United States.

H.R. 9902, Mr. Dent.—That the last sentence of Sec. 8 of act to authorize President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment, approved May 18, 1917, be amended to read: "Vacancies in grades of Regular Army resulting from appointment of officers thereof to higher grades in forces other than Regular Army herein provided for shall be filled by temporary promotions and appointments in manner prescribed by Sec. 114 of National Defense Act, approved June 2, 1916, except that such promotions and appointments may be made by the President alone when such vacancies are in grades not above that of colonel; and officers appointed under provisions of this act to higher grades in forces other than Regular Army herein provided for shall not vacate their permanent commissions or be prejudiced in relative or lineal standing in Regular Army."

H.R. 9903, Mr. Dent.—That any enlisted man of the Army of the U.S. who has heretofore been, or shall hereafter be, discharged to accept a commission in any component part of the Army of the U.S., and who shall tender himself for enlistment

within three months after termination of his commissioned service, shall, subject to such examination for enlistment as is provided by law or regulation, be accepted and be restored to grade held by him before being discharged to accept such commission; and in computing service for retirement and continuous-service pay he shall be credited with all time served with the forces of U.S., and his service shall be deemed continuous, notwithstanding the interruption thereof by the changes of status provided for herein.

H.R. 9904, Mr. Dent.—That so much of Sec. 1133, U.S.R.S., and of Sec. 9, of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as restricts the purchase and distribution of military stores and supplies and the work of construction and repair to officers of the Quartermaster Corps is suspended for the period of the existing emergency.

H.R. 9905, Mr. Dent.—That during the present emergency every commissioned officer of the Army of the U.S. on duty in the field, or on active duty without the territorial jurisdiction of the U.S., who maintains a place of abode for a wife, child or dependent parent, shall be furnished at the place where he maintains such place of abode, without regard to personal quarters furnished him elsewhere, the number of rooms prescribed by the Act of March 2, 1907, to be occupied by, and only so long as occupied by, said wife, child, or dependent parent; and in case such quarters are not available every such commissioned officer shall be paid commutation thereof at the rate authorized by law in cases where public quarters are not available; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to reduce the allowances now authorized by law for any person in the Army.

H.R. 9907, Mr. Gould.—Providing commutation of quarters for officers of the Army during the period of war. Similar to H.R. 9905.

THE CIVILIAN POINT OF VIEW.

When the matter of a second Assistant Secretary of the Navy was being discussed by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. Littlepage interrupted Mr. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who was speaking in favor of the idea, by asking Paymaster General McGowan if he could "collaborate" Mr. Roosevelt's statement as to the need for another secretary. Mr. McGowan replied: "It is never necessary for me to collaborate anything that Mr. Roosevelt says." Then this colloquy took place:

Mr. Connelly—"Suppose this extra situation should be created, would it have to be filled by some fellow in the ranks of the Navy—that is, some officer—or would he still have some choice? He has brought Mr. Davis here; would be able to put in a man of Mr. Davis's ability—a civilian?"

Admiral McGowan—"I have no doubt that the method followed would be the method that the Assistant Secretary would agree on with Secretary Daniels, and Secretary Daniels himself would doubtless make the selection."

Mr. Connelly—"Yes; but what I mean is, could he be a civilian or would he have to be taken up in the line of promotion?"

Admiral McGowan—"No, sir; it would have no direct bearing on naval officers as such; preferably a civilian."

Mr. Roosevelt—"He ought to be a civilian, without any question, and one persona grata to the Secretary of the Navy for the time being and to the President."

The Chairman—"He would be appointed the same as an Assistant Secretary is appointed now."

Mr. Connelly—"Civilians look at these things not from the standpoint of the naval officer, and sometimes do not appreciate this 'rank' business as much as you do. Sometimes, in an emergency, it looks like the Navy or the Army fellows ought to kind of forget this 'rank' business, to get things through."

Admiral McGowan—"May I say a word there?"

The Chairman—"Yes."

Admiral McGowan—"You are so right I do not believe you realize how right you are. In the Navy and in the Army, when a fellow is in the commissioned service he is labeled, and those who are senior to him are above him and those who are junior to him are below him; but as a civilian a man does not have to be eighty years old to be in authority. He is selected from the outside, and the fact that he is a civilian transcends and takes precedence over every rank that can be conferred in the military service, and there is a very distinct place for civilians in our organization. You are more right than you have any idea you are."

Mr. Connelly—"Thank you for the compliment."

NAVY SHORE ALLOWANCES ABROAD.

Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., commanding our naval forces abroad, has sent to the Navy Department recommendations for additional allowances for Navy officers on duty abroad, who incur unavoidable expenses that make their pay inadequate to meet the conditions of war service. He says:

"In view of the conditions imposed by the war it is considered to be no more than just and reasonable that officers doing duty on shore in the warring countries, whether they are technically on shore duty beyond seas or on sea duty, be reimbursed the actual cost (with suitable limitations to prevent extravagance) of the following items of living expense: (a) Quarters; (b) heat; (c) light; (d) subsistence; (e) transportation of persons and baggage, and (f) customary tips in connection with foregoing.

"It is recommended that in the legislation authorizing these allowances 'actual and necessary' expenses be allowed subject to such limitations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe from time to time. Under conditions now existing it is believed that the following limitations might be imposed: Flag officers, \$300 per month; captains, \$250; commanders, \$200; lieutenant commanders, \$150; other commissioned officers, \$125; warrant officers (including commissioned), \$100.

"In addition to the foregoing allowances, officers should, while traveling or absent from their regular station of duty, be allowed, in addition to cost of transportation of person's baggage, actual and necessary expenses for lodging, subsistence, etc. To these there should be no legislative limit (by reason of the constantly rising cost of living), but for the present the following limits might be administratively set: Flag officer, \$15 per day; captains, \$12; commanders and lieutenant commanders, \$10; all other officers, \$8.

"With reference to 'actual and necessary expenses' the necessity of placing some limit is recognized, but under present conditions this should not be set by law, as prices are constantly increasing, and an allowance that is just and reasonable to-day might be entirely insufficient to-morrow. From examination of the traveling-expense accounts of a large number of officers the supply officer of the Melville concludes that \$7.50 per day is the absolute minimum for subsistence and lodging while traveling. Even when the Secretary of the Navy by regulation or order sets a limit, provision should be

made for allowing expenses in excess of the limit, if such were shown to be actual and justified by the conditions existing.

"All of the allowances herein recommended which are in excess of or in addition to existing allowances are recommended for the duration of the war only."

FALSE RUMORS AS TO CAMP MCCLELLAN.

Reports having reached the Surgeon General's office that three soldiers, at home in Passaic, N.J., on leave from Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., started a rumor in the Red Cross headquarters at Passaic, that sixteen soldiers had frozen to death at the Alabama camp; an investigation was started on Feb. 19 to learn the identity of the soldiers. The rumor, investigation has shown, was entirely baseless, and if the men are discovered to have spread it they will be dealt with through the usual military channels. The rumor was first brought to official attention by George M. Hartt, editor of the Passaic Daily News, who informed Major Gen. Charles G. Morton, commanding the "Blue and Gray" division at Camp McClellan, that such a rumor had been started. This baseless rumor, and others of a similar nature, drew from General Morton a categorical denial, and a formal statement declaring the health of the division has been of the best, and the death rates exceedingly low, notwithstanding the fact that weather conditions since last fall have been far from ideal. General Morton's letter read, in part: "Men who would spread such rumors accomplish a great deal of harm to a community, inasmuch as they cause mothers and fathers great apprehension as to the treatment their sons are receiving while in the military service. There is no suffering here due to cold, lack of shelter, lack of food, or lack of anything else which contributes to physical comfort."

Many of the baseless "mouth to mouth" rumors similar to that spread in Washington and New Jersey to the effect that sixteen soldiers were frozen at Camp McClellan are probably a part of German propaganda similar to that disseminated in Great Britain, according to Colonel Morgan, of the Medical Corps of the British army. "Such German propaganda," said Colonel Morgan in commenting on the matter on Feb. 20, "takes many forms. Some is obviously enemy propaganda. But much of it is so adroitly started, and disseminated with such cunning that it is hard to distinguish from proper criticism. It is perfectly obvious that no greater harm can be done the armed forces of the Allies and no greater aid and comfort can consequently be afforded the enemy than for the morale and confidence of the public to be weakened by the belief that the soldiers are not cared for properly."

"Some months ago the rumor was spread throughout the United States that the mortality among British Army physicians had been terrific. It was stated that some 60,000 medical officers in France had been killed. The medical profession and the public naturally were greatly concerned over this rumor, which had grown to such proportions that it seemed to many people like an authoritative report until my predecessor, Colonel Goodwin, disproved it by producing figures. He showed that 189 medical officers had been killed in the first three years of the war, out of 12,000 medical officers in the British army, and only 6,000 of these had been in France. The American people will hear many such rumors. They should be weighed carefully and not accepted as facts without investigation and verification."

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1918, have been designated during the past week:

Alabama—John Cloe Mitchell, first alternate, Haleyville; J. Dewey Doughty, R.F.D. No. 3, Reform.

Indiana—Robert Watt, Columbus; Charles Newsom Branham, first alternate, North Madison.

Iowa—Carl Edward Arvidson, first alternate, Shenandoah.

Kansas—Frank Richard Denton, 325 North Fourth street, Arkansas City; Millard Price Wear, 1210 Fillmore street, Topeka; Joseph Secundule LaMer, first alternate, 1345 Vermont street, Lawrence.

Kentucky—Jennings Bryan Kearby, Crutchfield; James Edward Rees, Cynthia; Fred Stokes, Water Valley; James Frederick Wahl, first alternate, Princeton.

Maryland—John Graham Watson, Centerville. Massachusetts—Lawrence G. Piper, 33 Bidwell street, Marlborough; Homer Ambrose, first alternate, 85 Ridge road, Newton; William Wirt, second alternate, 39 Abbott road, Wellesley; Leland S. Smith, 17 Granite street, Gloucester; Donald W. Height, 12 Desmond street, Manchester; Albert B. Southam, 4 Rice street, Salem; Joseph L. Longevin, 6 Relay street, Lynn; George F. J. Heaney, first alternate, 26 Autumn street, Lynn; John W. Kennedy, second alternate, 14 Lexington street, Lawrence.

Michigan—Henry A. Platz, 792 Trumbull avenue, Detroit.

Minnesota—Alexander G. Sand, Wilmar; Clifford A. Toney, jr., 2020 Summit avenue, St. Paul; Kieffer Vaux, first alternate, 1119 Lincoln avenue, St. Paul; Daniel H. Young, 312 Walnut street, St. Paul.

Mississippi—James Harding Jones, second alternate, Schlater; Lamar Priestly Harrison, first alternate, 307 South Union street, Canton; John Durr Wise, first alternate, Hazlehurst.

Missouri—Hugh G. White, first alternate, Malta Bend.

Montana—Elton E. Buchill, R.F.D. No. 1, Box 209-A, Missoula; Harry Arlo Amesbury, first alternate, 400 West Fourth street, Anaconda; Alvin C. Olson, 1020 Fifth avenue, Havre.

Nebraska—Dallas D. Swan, Tecumseh; Dan Lynch, first alternate, 1119 Peach street, Lincoln.

Nevada—Bordner Fred Ascher, Sparks.

New Jersey—Anthony Giuliano, 687 North Sixth street, Newark.

New York—Charles M. Woodruff, 330 Conklin avenue, Binghamton; Thomas A. McMahon, 536 West 158th street, New York city; J. Kenneth Mitchell, 770 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn; Walter Scott MacPhee, first alternate, 811 Beverly road, Brooklyn; William A. Burns, jr., second alternate, 1408 Dean street, Brooklyn.

North Dakota—Norman George Tucker, Courtenay.

Ohio—Marvin M. Smith, Canton; Earl H. Blaik, first alternate, 214 West Herman avenue, Dayton; Henry L. McGrath, second alternate, 1110 Hippodrome Building, Cleveland; Wilson Rosebrough, second

alternate, Newark, Licking county; Gordon Barrett Miller, 3435 Cornell place, Clifton, Cincinnati; Sherman Henry Adler, first alternate, Forest Glenn App., Avondale, Cincinnati; Charles George Belle, second alternate, 217 Sturgis avenue, Avondale, Cincinnati; Robert A. Holdt, 421 Ludlow avenue, Clifton, Cincinnati.

Oregon—Elmore E. Hill, 614 West Twelfth street, The Dalles.

Pennsylvania—Warren J. Sipe, 639 Ridge avenue, York; Bradford E. Lippy, first alternate, Gettysburg; Clarence McCleary, R.F.D., Dallastown; William H. Stewart, 537 Market street, Williamsport.

Tennessee—William S. Jett, jr., Memphis; Roy Knight Daniel, first alternate, Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Virginia—William J. T. Yancey, Lynchburg; Ira Marshall Quillen, first alternate, Lebanon; William Claiborne Coupland, second alternate, 207 Raleigh avenue, Norfolk.

West Virginia—Edward Metcalf George, 1225 Charles street, Wellsburg.

HONOR SCHOOLS.

Max King Ruspert, 1508 Chestnut avenue, Trenton, Mo.; Albert Lobdell Erline, 1816 Grand avenue, Dallas, Texas.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Pennsylvania—David B. Kloss, 103d Engrs., Camp Hancock, Ga.

Ohio—Sergt. Oris Hamilton, Co. E, 147th Inf.; Sergt. George W. Reed, Co. D, 147th Inf.; Rhu Taylor, 147th Field Hospital, 112th Sanitary Train; Corpl. William H. Kyle, Co. F, 148th Inf.; Corpl. Benson P. Shupe, Co. F, 148th Inf.; Pvt. Homer W. Kiefer, 147th Field Hospital, 112th Sanitary Train; 1st Sergt. Franklin W. Myers, Co. M, 147th Inf.; 1st Class Pvt. Lawrence W. Bartlett, Co. D, 112th Engrs.; John R. Culleton, Battery A, 135th Field Art.—All Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Pvt. Elliott A. Telford, Battery F, 135th Field Art., c/o A. Telford, purchasing agent, Southern Railway Company, Cincinnati.

NOTES OF OUR FORCES IN FRANCE.

General Pershing completed a two days' inspection of the American sector along the St. Mihiel salient on Feb. 18. He went through the first line trenches, looked over the matter of the men's food, and from a favorably situated point he studied Mont Sec and the German observation posts on top of it, from which the enemy has the American lines under observation for twenty miles when the visibility is good. Throughout the inspection tour General Pershing limped a little, his ankle having been injured a few days before.

The first great leave center of the American Army in France was opened on Feb. 16 when American infantrymen arrived at Aix-Les-Bains on a special train. These soldiers were part of the first unit to arrive in France and were the first to see active service in the trenches, from which they were relieved on Feb. 15. They had been on the road nearly twenty-four hours, the American Red Cross providing a warm meal at the one stopping point. The soldiers received a great welcome on their arrival. They were met at the station by Mayor Albert Marty, other municipal and military officials and American officers. The American soldiers were given a reception in a big casino taken over by the Y.M.C.A. and light refreshments were served by American women. A theatrical entertainment was given, with E. H. Sothern as the feature of the bill. All the men here have been granted a week's leave. New arrivals are expected each day.

Generals commanding districts in France where American troops are stationed have received instructions to take vigorous action against profiteering and price raising and to prosecute any one suspected of increasing prices of commodities to the newcomers. Each municipality is ordered to post publicly in French and English the normal price list of ordinary food commodities so that Americans may be able to protect themselves against extortion. This action follows the tendency of prices to rise everywhere Americans are stationed, which has the double effect that Americans must pay too much and that prices soar so high that the French cannot afford to meet them. American officials in several cases have themselves stepped in and by agreement with the French have established maximum prices for certain foodstuffs.

An American field hospital in a town within our lines apparently was the target for a German airplane which flew over it Saturday night and dropped several unusually heavy bombs, says an Associated Press dispatch of Feb. 18. The hospital contained a number of sick and wounded officers and men. None of the missiles reached its mark, although the hospital patients and the residents of the town were severely shaken. American anti-aircraft guns engaged the enemy without success. The hospital probably will be moved.

Six Americans in the automobile convoy service have been decorated by the French government with the War Cross for courage and devotion to duty at Verdun, according to a Paris dispatch of Feb. 16. They are commended in army orders thus: "Sub-Lieut. Gaston Raviss has made his section a unit of the first order, from which he obtains the maximum of results. Always ready for active duty, he collaborated in the evacuation of wounded from the front in a difficult section (Hill 304, in the Verdun sector) in December, 1917, and January, 1918. Lieut. Alan Kinsley (American Army) is a brave and distinguished officer who, by the example he set, obtained the maximum results from his men at Hill 344. Arthur Crosby, Robert Graf, John Fitzpatrick and Louis Timson, all drivers (American Army) and very devoted, volunteered for all perilous missions. They have given proof of courage and coolness in actively collaborating in the evacuation of wounded in a zone subjected to repeated bombardments on the Verdun front in December, 1917."

CASUALTIES ABROAD.

Killed in Action.

Feb. 8—Ferdinand Bauers, Inf., Washington, D.C. Pvt. J. J. White, Inf., Epworth, Iowa.

Feb. 9—Pvt. James Novasconi, Inf., Ouray, Colo.

Feb. 14—Pvt. Louis W. Spacek, Inf., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Wounded in Action.

Slightly wounded: Feb. 5—Capt. Robert Drane, M.R.C., attached to British army; Edenton, N.C. Feb. 6—2d Lieut. John T. Maguire, Inf., St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 8—Pvt. Marshall E. Farnum, Inf., Inkster, N.D. Feb. 11—Pvt. Harold Ostergard, Inf., Tyler, Minn. Feb. 12—Engr. Charles A. Clokus, Field Art., McAdoo, Pa. Pvt. Frank M. O'Brien, Field Art., Hamilton, Mont. Pvt. Frank Siminski, Field Art., Carrollton, Mich. Cook Henry Dion, Field Art., Boston, Mass. Feb. 13—Corpl.

Robert B. Lanfer, Inf., Louisville, Ky. Pvt. Bentley A. Nelson, Machine Gun Battalion, Holt, Miss.

Died from Disease or Accident.

Feb. 6—Lieut. Gordon Loring Rand, Av. Sec., S.B.O., suicide; Lawrence, L., N.Y.
Feb. 14—Pvt. Edward J. Condon, Inf., coronary sclerosis; New Haven, Conn.
Dec. 19—Pvt. John Burnett, Stevedores, crushed by cranes; Topeka, Kas.
Jan. 18—Pvt. John H. Squire, Stevedores, pneumonia; St. Matthews, S.C.
Jan. 26—Pvt. Oria H. Davis, Auto Repair Detachment, pneumonia; Marietta, Okla.
Jan. 27—Pvt. Orvel V. Blakley, Inf., cause undetermined; Clayton, Mich.
Feb. 4—Corpl. Gordon E. Gilman, Supply Train, pneumonia; Medford, Minn. Pvt. Randolph Fauntleroy, Stevedores, gun shot wound; Essex county, Va. Pvt. Nelson G. Maynard, Ammunition Train, dilatation of heart; Northfield, Vt.
Feb. 8—Corpl. William E. Williams, Field Art., pneumonia; Greenville, O. Pvt. First Class Thomas H. Kirkpatrick, Q.M.C., pneumonia; Fayetteville, N.C.
Feb. 9—Pvt. Joseph J. McGoldrick, Ammunition Train, pneumonia; New York city. Civilian Samuel Rodgers, contractor, pneumonia; Paducah, Ky.
Feb. 10—Pvt. Edward J. O'Brien, Inf., subdural hemorrhage; New York city.
Feb. 11—Sergeant James A. Parker, Eng., pneumonia; Hingham, Mass. Pvt. Earl Durrell, Stevedores, pneumonia; Minter City, Miss. Pvt. John J. Hollowell, S.C., Telegraph Battalion, fractured skull; Philadelphia, Pa. Cadet Conrad P. Hazen, S.C., aeroplane accident; New York, N.Y.
Feb. 12—Corpl. Percy W. Freeman, Stevedores, cerebrospinal meningitis; Corthance, Va. Pvt. John C. Best, Inf., pneumonia; Sterling, Scotland. Pvt. Raymond Brickley, Field Art., pneumonia; Bluffton, Ind. Pvt. Harm Hurdling, Ammunition Train, empyema; Ossian, Ind. Pvt. Charles O. Wright, Engineers Service Battalion, pneumonia; Pittstown, N.J. Pvt. Toma Repede, Inf., nephritis; Newark, Ohio.
Feb. 13—Pvt. Randolph L. Pearson, Inf., bronchitis; Essex, Conn. Pvt. Homer E. Webster, Inf., cerebrospinal meningitis; Centralia, Wash.
Feb. 14—Corpl. Roy Matthews, Inf., pneumonia; Mattoon, Ill. Pvt. James E. Ellis, Engineers, pneumonia; Knoxville, Tenn. Pvt. Howard G. Swann, Q.M. Corps, pneumonia; Piney Point, Md. Pvt. George D. Hurley, Inf., empyema; Fort Valley, Ga. Civilian Employee Arthur S. Ford, transport Workers' Battalion, pneumonia; Brunswick, Ga. Civilian Employee Arthur Fields, transport Workers' Battalion, pneumonia; Brunswick, Ga.
Feb. 15—Raymond O. Boyer, S.C., scarlet fever; West Reading, Pa. Pvt. Gardner H. Bennett, Ambulance Service, pneumonia; Sutton, Vt. Pvt. August Hagler, Hospital Unit, meningitis; Atlanta, Ala. Pvt. Stephen Svek, Inf., pneumonia; Brice, Ala. Pvt. Charles E. Jones, Av. Sec., S.C., result of aeroplane accident; Pittsfield, Mass.
Feb. 16—Pvt. Carter A. Stover, Stevedores, Q.M.C., pneumonia; Seneca, Miss. Pvt. Joseph J. Chorbis, Inf., result of an explosion; Kefauver, Austria. Pvt. Otis Hightower, Labor Co., Q.M.C., pneumonia; Macon, Ga. Pvt. Elliott Jones, Stevedores, meningitis; Birmingham, Ala. Pvt. Herbert E. Koch, Inf., result of an explosion; Ashley, Pa. Pvt. Wiley Patterson, Stevedores, pneumonia; Talladega, Ala. Pvt. Lynwood L. Payne, Inf., pneumonia; Parcelville, Va. Cadet Lindley H. De Garmo, Av. Sec., S.C., aeroplane accident; Ridgewood, N.J.
Feb. 17—Pvt. Mike Duda, Inf., result of an explosion; Saint Clair, Pa. Pvt. Paul H. Herriek, Inf., result of an explosion; Dunlow, Pa. Pvt. Clarence Nelson, Field Art., diphtheria; Pierre, S.D.
Missing: Feb. 9—Pvt. John W. Hill, Inf., Berry, Ala. Pvt. Edward Roberts, Inf., New York, N.Y.
The War Department announces that the casualty was incorrectly announced on Feb. 13 as having occurred to 2d Lieut. John J. McGuire, New York city; 2d Lieut. John J. McGuire has not been reported wounded.

MINNEAPOLIS NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 17, 1918.

Comdr. Warren J. Terhune, U.S.N., becomes commandant of the fast-growing U.S. Naval Training Station in Minneapolis on Feb. 18, while Ensign Colby Dodge, U.S.N., commanding officer of the detachment since last August, continues with the staff as executive officer. Commander Terhune, who with Mrs. Terhune arrived in Minneapolis on Feb. 16, was appointed to Annapolis from New Jersey in 1885. Of his thirty-three years' service fourteen have been ashore duty. In the Spanish-American War he served aboard U.S.S. Terror. Recently he has been in the Navy hospital at Washington recuperating from illness incurred at Key West, where he was commandant of the 7th Naval District.

On Monday the new head of the station makes an informal inspection of all training quarters, including the administrative offices in Hotel Radisson Annex, barracks at Hotel Elgin, at Hotel Radisson, at the Naval Club on Lake Calhoun, and at the Aero Club, where the student officers of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps lodge; then he will visit the laboratories and class rooms of Dunwoody Institute, and finally the medical college of the University of Minnesota, now instructing its second hundred Naval Hospital Corpsmen. The ceremonial at which Commander Terhune formally assumes charge of the station is on Tuesday, when the entire enlisted force will be assembled to receive their new orders.

All developments now point toward the permanence of the Minneapolis station as a training base for the duration of the war. Six of the seventeen chief petty officers attached to the station have gone to Great Lakes to take examinations for warrants. These men are Chief Turret Capt. S. McDonald and C. W. Reimann, Chief Gunner's Mate S. Schaele, Chief Boatwain's Mate E. A. Stein, Chief Machinist's Mate A. Stewart and Chief Quartermaster M. A. Schur, U.S.N. William R. Davis, formerly head of the naval radio classes in Minneapolis, has been commissioned ensign, U.S.N.R.F., and detailed as instructor in the radio school at Harvard. This promotion followed his invention of a phonographic device by which any number of students can be trained at one time.

76TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., Feb. 18, 1918.

An inspection of the cantonment is being made by Brig. Gen. J. B. McDonald and Major Lauber, of the Inspector General's office in Washington.

The first plays by a Liberty Comedy Company, under the organization of and paid by the Government, were put on at the Liberty Theater during the past week. "Baby Mine" and "Kick In" have been highly popular attractions. Smileage tickets poured into the office by thousands, with ample returns in good humor. On Sunday, Feb. 10, Major Henry L. Higginson, of Boston, filled the Y.M.C.A. auditorium, when he delivered a stirring address to the soldiers and introduced a number of theatrical artists who accompanied him to entertain the men.

Among the orders for tightening up anti-liquor regulations is one of Feb. 14, forbidding all soldiers of the camp, not residents of Lowell, to visit that city. Gen-

eral Hodges refused to modify this order until conditions in the city are improved. Other towns in the neighborhood have been stirred to energetic campaigns against the liquor evil within their limits.

Under the direction of Lieut. Robert Milne, 301st Field Signal Battalion, preparations have been completed for the training of a flock of carrier-pigeons to play their part in the division's service of communication.

More transfers to other camps have further depleted the ranks of this division; and the new men from the draft have not yet begun to arrive. Owing to diminished numbers, Camp Devens finished third in the insurance drive, with a total of \$246,815,000. Ninety-eight per cent. of the men who remain are insured.

NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD NOTES.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Nat. Army, recently commissioned, has been assigned to command the 58th Brigade of the 29th Division, National Guard, at Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Ala. This division is composed of National Guard troops from New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Lieut. Marcus M. Munsill, ammunition train, New York National Guard, has been detailed as his aid. General Bandholtz was until recently chief of staff of the 27th Division of National Guard, under Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

Brig. Gen. J. L. Hayden, commanding the 31st Division at Camp Wheeler, Ga., began this week new classes in the Divisional Schools of the Grenade and Automatic Rifle. Two weeks will be devoted to the instruction in each of the two arms.

Col. Julius T. Conrad, Inf., Nat. Army, has been assigned to command the 310th Cavalry, Nat. Army, at Fort Ethan Allen, N.H.

Col. Francis Le J. Parker, Inf., Nat. Army, has been assigned to command the 312th Cavalry, Nat. Army, at Fort Myer, Va.

Col. Matthew C. Smith, Inf., Nat. Army, has been ordered to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to command the 309th Cavalry, Nat. Army.

Col. George W. Kirkpatrick, Inf., Nat. Army, has been ordered to command the 311th Cavalry, Nat. Army, at Fort Riley, Kas.

The 343d Infantry, Nat. Army, Col. Charles R. Howland, on duty at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., has ample arms and ammunition and its colonel has never lost a single opportunity to push its preparation in target practice. It has now completed the firing course a second time and is well on a third course of shooting. A shooting organization has been formed named the "Ancient and Protective Order of Dead Shots." Those eligible to join are men who can make twenty-five points or more in rapid fire at 100, 200 and 300 yards. Quite a number of men have qualified for the order, and the colonel personally welcomes each man who can gain admittance.

The Chicago Sunday Herald of Feb. 3 publishes pictures of Colonel Howland and of the 343d Infantry at Camp Grant, adding: "This regiment is called the Chicago Regiment because most of the selected men in it come from Chicago. The mothers of the boys in the 343d are already confident that their soldier sons are in safe hands as long as they are commanded by Colonel Howland. The regiment has about the lowest percentage of sickness and death of any regiment in the Service and its record of efficiency is among the highest. Colonel Howland believes in looking after his men. There isn't a day that he doesn't make an unannounced visit to kitchens and barracks to see that his boys are taken care of and woe betide an officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, in the 343d that lays violent hands on an enlisted man. Every man in the 343d is devoted to his colonel and would follow him into anything. Colonel Howland was chief of staff for General Wheaton in the Philippines and was frequently mentioned in dispatches both for efficiency and bravery. A former war correspondent in the Philippines has described how he saw the colonel—then a captain—go three times in advance of the firing line and under a merciless hail of Filipino bullets to pick up and carry back to safety American soldiers who had been wounded. A man who is ever mindful of the humblest private in his command and who has risked his life numberless times to save them is the kind of a man whom mothers are glad to have in charge of their sons."

Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, 304th Cav., N.A., accompanied by Major Herbert R. Dean of his regiment, arrived in San Antonio Feb. 15 from Camp Dix, N.J., and is enthusiastic over the Leon Springs Cavalry instruction camp. "Since Texas is to have six Cavalry regiments, each naturally will want to be known and adopted as 'Texas' own," the colonel is reported as saying in the San Antonio Express, "and I don't mind saying that my regiment is going out strong to cop that honor off."

The hostess house, a large and comfortable building for women conducted by the Y.W.C.A. at the entrance to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., was formally opened on Feb. 19. In addition to the two large reception rooms, where women relatives of the New York soldiers may meet, a cafeteria serves light foods at reasonable prices. The wives, mothers and sisters of the members of the Empire Division visiting the camp, instead of being compelled to wait in automobiles until the day's training ended, were entertained in the Y.W.C.A.

The cost of feeding the 76th Division of the National Army at Camp Devens is going up. In February the Government is paying 40.62 cents a day for each man's subsistence. In September it was 38.75 cents.

Lieut. Col. E. L. Gruber, commanding the 116th Field Artillery, 31st Division, on duty at Camp Wheeler, Ga., some time ago published a pamphlet giving instructions concerning the performance of routine and police duties. The pamphlet has been considered so valuable that it was recently republished by order of the division commander. The methods prescribed for the performance of daily routine police duties in each organization are given under the headings of Before Reveille, At Reveille, Morning Stables, Daily Stable Duties by Stable Detail, Keep the Stalls Level, Horsehoe, Mid-day Stables, Evening Stables, Police of Tents and Camps, Inspection and Police Duties, N.C.O. in Charge of Quarters. Other subjects include notes on battery administration, Army regulations, models of letters on various subjects, allotments, war risk insurance, assignment to organization, transfer of soldier, transfer to Army Reserve, desertion, discharge, detached service, conduct and qualifications of officers and non-coms, discipline, etc.

Col. L. T. Hillman, Ord. N.A., has been ordered to command the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Secretary of War Baker and Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon Gen., U.S.A., visited Camp Gordon, near Atlanta, on Feb. 16. They were met by Brigadier General Burnham, commanding the 82d Division, and Mr.

Baker visited the quarters of the various units. Surgeon General Gorgas inspected the base hospital.

PROMOTION IN THE COAST GUARD.

A hearing was held before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 18 on the bill (H.R. 9747) that would authorize temporary increased rank and pay for certain officers of the U.S. Coast Guard during the period of the present war, full details of which were given in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 929, issue of Feb. 16. As we pointed out then the bill favorably affects seven-eighths of the officer personnel of the Coast Guard, the remainder receiving no advantage from the bill. During the past promotion at best has been very slow in the Coast Guard because it is a small corps, and there has been no provision made for increased rank during the progress of the war until this bill was recommended and introduced. A statement comparing the possibilities of promotion in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps with those in the Coast Guard gives an idea of the disadvantages under which Coast Guard officers now labor.

Comparing with Navy promotions, it says: "A captain in the Coast Guard has a son born in 1889, one year after his father was commissioned a third lieutenant (relative rank of ensign in the Navy) in the then Revenue Cutter Service. This son entered the Naval Academy in July, 1907, and is now well up on the list of senior lieutenants, but one grade below his father, who has now only the rank of a lieutenant commander in the Navy."

"Compared with the Army, conditions of promotions in the Coast Guard are even worse than as shown by comparison with the Navy. One officer in the Coast Guard was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant (corresponding to captain in the Army and senior lieutenant in the Navy) in January, 1909. His younger brother was appointed to West Point in the same year. The younger man is now a major in the Army and serving in France, receives ten per cent additional pay. His Coast Guard brother is still in the list of first lieutenants, although serving as first lieutenant on a 7,300-ton cruiser in the Navy. He is considered to be one of the most efficient officers in his corps, but he will be extremely fortunate if he reaches the relative rank of major in four more years, under existing conditions."

"In the Marine Corps the comparisons show the same inequalities. For example, in 1913 a cadet was about to graduate from the Coast Guard Academy, but was found physically incapacitated. His condition improving shortly thereafter, he sought and obtained a commission in the Marine Corps. He is now a captain in that corps. His classmates, who remained in the Coast Guard, have just been promoted to the grade of second lieutenant and are at the foot of the list. Under existing conditions they will probably obtain the assimilated rank their classmate now holds in the Marine Corps in about six years from date."

These comparisons, it is stated, are not exceptional cases, but represent the present average of promotion. The pending bill also provides that the Coast Guard officers at sea shall receive the same rate of pay now provided by law for officers of the Navy. All Army officers on foreign service receive ten per cent. increased pay and all Navy officers at sea receive an increase, while thus far the Coast Guard officers have no such advantage. The bill will soon be reported from the committee, possibly in an amended form, embodying the changes desired by the officers of the Coast Guard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A dispatch received by the Navy Department states that a seaplane operating in European waters in which Ensign Albert Dalton Sturtevant, United States Reserve Force, was on reconnaissance duty was shot down. As the ensign is still missing, it is feared that he was killed. Ensign Sturtevant's father, Charles L. Sturtevant, resides at 2110 LeRoy place, Washington, D.C. Ensign Sturtevant enrolled in the U.S.N.R.F., Class 5 (Flying Corps), March 26, 1917, and received orders Sept. 4, 1917, to proceed to London and report to the Naval Attaché.

Admiral Sims has cabled the Navy Department that the enemy claims to have shot down in flames the seaplane in which Ensign Albert Dalton Sturtevant, U.S. Naval Reserve Force, was second pilot. Apparently this machine was attacked by ten enemy planes, the dispatch states.

Eight men were injured in the explosion of a cartridge case during target practice on the U.S.S. Montana on Feb. 18. The injured were: Charles W. Pauly, boatswain's mate, first class; Roy L. Putnam, seaman, second class; Lawrence M. Finley, seaman, second class; Richard M. Guion, private, Marine Corps; William T. Fredericks, Charles E. Pyle, M. T. Leroy and John H. Atkinson, all seamen, second class.

Willie J. Nettles, coxswain, U.S.N., was lost overboard from the U.S.S. Cyclops and drowned Feb. 10, 1918. His body has not yet been recovered.

The Navy Department announces that the report, published in a number of newspapers, that an explosion had occurred on the battleship Utah is untrue. There was no explosion and no one was injured.

Capt. John H. Dayton, commandant of the Training Station at Norfolk, Va., reported to Secretary Daniels, Feb. 19, that a number of men were made ill Feb. 18 by corn beef hash they had eaten. In all 124 men were affected, but only eleven of them seriously enough to be sent to the hospital. There was no sign of poisoning, Captain Dayton stated, and no indication of ground glass in the hash, as published reports from Norfolk stated. Part of the beef used was canned and part of it came from the refrigerators. The remaining beef, both canned and in refrigerators, has been examined and all is found to be good. A thorough investigation is being made, but what it was in the hash that made the men ill has not yet been determined.

Letters of commendation have been sent to Comdr. Walter N. Vernon and Lieuts. John W. McClaran and James A. Saunders, U.S.N., by Secretary Daniels for their gallant conduct during the action between the U.S. S. Cassin and a German submarine on Oct. 15, 1917. In his letter to Commander Vernon, which was ordered read aloud to the crew of the Cassin, the Secretary says: "The Department has received the report of the action between the U.S.S. Cassin and a German submarine on Oct. 15, 1917, and notes with gratification the highly commendable conduct of yourself, the other

officers and the men of the Cassin. The manner in which the Cassin kept under way with her steering gear disabled and practically at the mercy of the submarine and opened fire upon the submarine when she appeared upon the surface an hour later is well worthy of the best traditions of the Service." The letters to Lieutenants McClaran and Saunders praise them for their "highly commendable conduct in going down into the smoking handling room adjacent to a magazine to ascertain the extent of the damage done to the Cassin after that vessel had been struck by the enemy's torpedo." Mrs. Sidney Saunders Vernou, wife of Commander Vernou, resides at Watertown, Fla.; Mrs. Mildred W. Saunders, wife of Lieutenant Saunders is at 2309 Eutaw place, Baltimore, Md.; John C. McClaran, father of Lieutenant McClaran, resides at 364 West Liberty street, Wooster, Ohio.

The campaign on the rats and iguanas at the Naval Station at Guam, which was inaugurated in September, 1916, is still continuing. To December last 737,678 rats and 34,971 iguanas have been destroyed. During October, November and December the number of rats and iguanas brought in has steadily decreased, which would lead one to believe that the campaign has been a success and that these pests will soon be under control.

Life for both officers and men on the monitor Monterey, according to the Guam News Letter for December last, just received, is not very pleasant. The News Letter says: "The Monterey is so small and has so little freeboard that her decks are awash most of the time. It is hard for us in Guam, where a naval officer typifies neatness, to imagine these officers with their trousers rolled up to their knees wading around the decks. One of the officers of the Monterey said he had not worn shoes at all from Manila to Guam. Add to this discomfort a diet of canned sausage, beans, potatoes and corned beef and it does not present a very inviting picture."

Albert Tompkins, fireman, third class, N.N.V., died on board the U.S.S. President Grant. He was buried by falling coal in the coal bunkers of the ship, and was suffocated.

Up to and including Feb. 19 definite figures of the loss of American troops in the Tuscania disaster could not be determined. Of the 349 names not found in the lists of survivors as issued by the War Department several days after the sinking, after careful checking with the Tuscania's passenger list, 134 have since been identified among the dead, 104 have been reported as survivors and 111 remain unaccounted for. There have been thirty-three unidentified dead buried on the Scottish coast.

The Army Emergency Committee, which was organized a short time ago with Mrs. Albert L. Mills as president, is now most successfully at work. The medical branch is thoroughly organized and has just finished equipping a large and important medical surgical unit for future service overseas. This was done at the request of a friend of the unit, and was the first important work of this branch. Knitted garments of all kinds and sweaters and helmets of a new cloth, soft, warm and light and very much liked by our soldiers, have been sent to various camps. All garments go directly to the Medical Corps and are put to immediate use, being distributed by medical officers. "The medical branch, Army Emergency Committee," writes a member, "invites all those interested to join in its work. The initiation fee is \$1. Fifty cents to the Central Committee upon joining, and fifty cents monthly dues thereafter. If patriotic Americans and all friends of the medical profession and of the hard working, brave and self-sacrificing enlisted men of the Hospital Department (who are exposed to danger constantly and were among the very first of our men in France to be killed during the bombing of a hospital) but knew the comfort these warm garments bring to these men, they would be inspired to join us. Even those who have no time for the actual work we will be glad to have as subscribing members, and the more of them and of working members, the better for our men. Any information concerning this branch will gladly be given by Mrs. G. E. Bushnell, 1369 Mintwood place, Washington, D.C."

NAVY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OPINIONS.

The Navy Department has just made public a number of interesting opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, among which are the following:

Promotion of commissioned officers in the Coast Guard.
The Act of April 16, 1908, chapter 145, sections 1 and 3 (35 Stat., 62), authorizes six senior captains and thirty-one lieutenants in the Coast Guard. The requirements of the law would not be satisfied by fixing these numbers at five senior captains and thirty-two lieutenants. Where, therefore, a vacancy occurs in the grade of senior captain and it is desired to suspend the appointment of the ranking captain to fill the vacancy, the situation may not be relieved by promoting the ranking first lieutenant to the grade of captain before an actual vacancy occurs in that grade. (J.A.G., Dec. 10, 1917.)

OFFICERS TO COMMAND FLEETS AND SQUADRONS.

Assignment, status and pay of.

A recent research into the laws applicable to the subject of this heading developed the following:

(a) Active list officers in the grade of commander or above may be assigned to the command of squadrons, with the rank and title of rear admiral, at any time, either in peace or in war. (While section 1434 of the Revised Statutes designates the rank and title of officers so assigned as "flag officers," this can now be only "rear admiral," as has been decided by the Department in practice.)

(b) In time of war, the President may assign any retired officer of the grade of commander or above to the command of a squadron with the rank and title of "rear admiral." (The comment above with reference to the rank and title of active list officers so assigned applies equally to retired officers.)

(c) In time of war, the President may assign any active list officer of the grade of rear admiral or captain to command a fleet or subdivision thereof, with the rank and pay of an admiral or vice admiral.

(d) In time of peace, the President may assign any active list officer in the grade of rear admiral to the command of a fleet or subdivision thereof with the rank and pay of admiral or vice admiral.

(e) The President has general authority to formulate rules governing assignments to command of squadrons in peace or in war, but officers so assigned are not entitled to a higher rank except in the cases noted in paragraphs (a) to (d) above.

(f) In the cases noted in paragraphs (a) to (d) above, officers assigned to such command are entitled to higher rank than that conferred by their regular commissions. They do not, however, attain the grade indicated by their rank—that is to say, they do not by virtue of such assignment to command become officers of the grade of admiral, vice admiral, or rear admiral, although they acquire the rank of such grade. Accordingly, it is not necessary that there should be vacancies in the grade of rear admiral in order to authorize the assignment of officers to command with that rank.

(g) Under the Navy Regulations (R-1048) officers duly appointed to act in any grade shall, while serving under such appointment, be entitled to the same command, precedence, and honors as if they held a commission in that grade of the same date as their appointment.

(h) Inasmuch as the officers mentioned are given the rank

stated, it would seem that they must also be entitled to the pay of such rank, yet this point has never been decided by the accounting officers, and must therefore be regarded as an open question. (File 8809-756, J.A.G.)

STAFF OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR NAVY AND NAVAL RESERVE FORCE—Seniority of.

Under the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, it is provided that officers of the Naval Reserve Force shall rank with but after officers of the corresponding rank in the Navy.

Nevertheless, it is held that a passed assistant surgeon, U.S. Naval Reserve Force, with the rank of lieutenant, is senior to an assistant surgeon, U.S. Navy, with the rank of lieutenant; this because the office of passed assistant surgeon in the Medical Corps is higher than that of assistant surgeon, and it was evidently not the intention of Congress to give the word "rank" a limited and narrow meaning, thereby overturning established precedents. (J.A.G., Dec. 20, 1917.)

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT—Of warrant officer to the grade of chief warrant officer.

The provisions of the Act of May 22, 1917, providing for temporary appointment (and advancement) of additional commissioned officers in the Navy and Marine Corps, do not cover the temporary appointment of commissioned warrant officers, and the only remaining authority for such appointments is to be found in the law as it existed prior to the Act of May 22, 1917, which authorized the appointment of warrant officers to the grade of commissioned warrant officer only after six years from the date of warrant, and subject to examination in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. (J.A.G., Dec. 19, 1917.)

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT ADVANCEMENTS—Status of staff officers of permanent tenure in relation thereto, up to and including the rank of lieutenant commander.

As there is no fixed number in the lower ranks of the staff corps, Congress, in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 576), provided that they "shall be advanced in rank up to and including the rank of lieutenant commander with the officers of the line with whom or next after whom they take precedence under existing law." There appears to be no legal authority for not applying this rule with equal force to both permanent and temporary officers, since the only difference between the permanent and temporary officers of the Navy is in their tenure of office. Accordingly, a staff officer, below the rank of lieutenant commander, whether permanent or temporary, is entitled to advancement in rank with the line officer with whom or (if no line officer was appointed on the same day) next after whom he was appointed, irrespective of whether such line officer holds a permanent or temporary appointment. If, however, a staff officer of permanent tenure, below the rank of lieutenant commander, is given a temporary appointment in the next higher grade, his permanent office is none the less preserved and he is entitled, under the Act of May 22, 1917, to receive the "rank, pay, and allowances" that he would have received except for the passage of said Act. Accordingly, he would be entitled to permanent advancement in rank with the permanent officer of the line with or next after whom he was appointed. (J.A.G., Nov. 19, 1917.)

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 19, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Med. Dir. W. O. Braisted to be Surgeon General and Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years from Feb. 11, 1918.
Brig. Gen. George Barnhart to be major general commandant of Marine Corps for a period of four years from Feb. 25, 1918.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 19, 1918.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. W. Waddell; Lieut. from June 5, 1917.
Ensign S. L. Wilson; Lieut. (i.g.) from June 6, 1917.
Ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Dec. 6, 1917: W. S. Popham, Jr., and M. L. Worrell.
Citizens to be dental surgeons, rank of Lieut. (i.g.), probationary two years, from Oct. 16, 1917: W. T. Davidson, Pa.; H. A. Badger, N.Y.; F. F. Kennedy, Mass.; C. Hansen, N.Y.; H. A. Sturtevant and L. B. McGourty, Mass.; S. O. Claylor, Ohio; J. McK. Campbell, Tenn.; J. W. Ridgway, D.C.; H. Mann, Pa.; H. Lehman and J. A. Walsh, Conn.; W. E. Coverley, Ill.; W. A. Dorney, Mass.
Citizens to be dental surgeons, rank Lieut. (i.g.), probationary two years, from Nov. 1, 1917: D. L. Cohen, Cal., and E. B. Faxon, Ore.
Citizens to be dental surgeons, rank Lieut. (i.g.), probationary two years, from Feb. 9, 1918: H. R. McCleery, Okla.; A. T. Fellows, Pa.; G. A. Collins, N.J.; F. A. Zastrow, N.Y., and T. F. McGrath, Mass.

Gunner O. P. Healar; ensign, temporary, from Oct. 10, 1917.
Officers to be ensigns, temporary, from Feb. 15, 1918: A. F. Armstrong, O. A. Bowers, O. E. Bennett, J. J. Gaskin, C. N. White, T. H. Murphy, L. E. Schlimes, B. S. Rodey, Jr., T. P. Kane, A. J. Byrholdt, O. H. Briggs, F. C. Trummer, F. A. Knappa, O. J. Hallberg, A. T. Leung, C. Christensen, E. L. Bixbee, A. A. Cornell, W. G. Gillis, P. G. Peterman, P. E. Norlin, L. R. Heslton, L. J. Murphy, G. R. Woods and R. J. Viethaler.
Enlisted men to be ensigns, temporary, from Feb. 15, 1918: G. H. Frederick, C. Hupp, J. L. Blomquist, E. P. Lacey, C. A. Goebel, J. McKean, H. O. A. Degiau, J. O. Strickland, R. J. Comstock, V. W. Wright, G. F. Evanson, W. Mower, C. C. McDow, R. M. Gerth, W. B. Burns, C. A. Strumsky, J. F. Caveney, W. H. Tracy, D. Morris, C. E. Kohler, E. Kanth, J. E. Finn, A. O. Kolstad, S. B. Stadler and H. F. McKeen.

Officers of U.S. Naval Reserve Force to be ensigns in Navy, temporary, from Feb. 15, 1918: S. W. Ford, J. Harrison, Jr., W. E. Bogardus, W. T. Brown and P. McK. Zenner.
Paymr. R. Spear; pay inspector, rank comdr., temp., from Jan. 10, 1918.

THE NAVY.

We omit the list of Navy ships and their mail addresses this week. The only changes since the list appeared in our last issue is that the following vessels are added to the list and should be addressed care of Postmaster, New York city: Lake Bridge, Lake Ontario, Lake Tahoe, Wabash, L-5 and M-1.

MEXICAN SERVICE BADGE.

G.O. 365, FEB. 11, 1918, NAVY DEPT.

1. A service badge with ribbon, to be known as the Mexican Service Badge, will be issued to all officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps whose services have been under the following conditions:

(a) With the Navy at Vera Cruz on April 21, 22 or 23, 1914.
(b) With the Navy off the Mexican coast between April 21, 1914 and Nov. 26, 1914.

(c) With the Navy off the Mexican coast any time between March 14, 1916, and Feb. 7, 1917.

(d) With the Navy actually present and participating in an engagement between authorized armed forces of the Navy and Mexicans between April 13, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917.

(e) With the Navy off the Mexican coast in proximity to any engagement specified in (d), when the forces engaged were detached from the ship or marine company or detachment to which the person was attached.

(f) With the Army under any of the conditions under which the Mexican Service Badge is issued to officers and men of the Army.

2. Commanding officers will forward to the Bureau of Navigation lists of officers and men who are entitled to this service badge, such lists showing in the case of each individual the rank or rating, the vessel or command to which attached when the service was rendered, and the time and place of such service.

3. Persons not now in the Navy or Marine Corps who if they had remained in the Service would be entitled to this badge and whose separation from the Service has been honorable, may apply to the Bureau of Navigation or to the Major General

Commandant of the Marine Corps, as the case may be, for authority to purchase and wear the Mexican Service Badge.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

C.M.O. 78, DEC. 17, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Pay Clerk Roy M. S. Hartshorn, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M., Oct. 6, 1917, at the navy yard, New York, on the following charges: Charge I—Culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty. Charge II—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. Charge III—Knowingly and willfully misappropriating and applying to his own use and benefit money of the United States intended for the naval service thereof.

Findings.—The court found the first, second, third and fourth specifications of the first charge "proved," the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth specifications of the first charge "not proved," and the accused "guilty" of the first charge; and the specifications of the second and third charges "proved," and the accused "guilty" of the second and third charges.

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the U.S. naval service and to be imprisoned in such prison or penitentiary as the Secretary of the Navy may designate for five years at hard labor. The sentence was approved by President Wilson.

C.M.O. 82, DEC. 25, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Asst. Surg. Samuel S. Markell, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M., Oct. 26, 1917, at the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Charge I—Leaving station before being regularly relieved. Charge II—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

Charge III—Disrespectful in language and deportment to his superior officer while in the execution of his office.

Findings.—The court found the specifications of the first charge "proved," and the accused "guilty" of the first charge, the specification of the second charge "proved," and the accused "not guilty" of the second charge, and the specification of the third charge "proved," and the accused "guilty" of the third charge.

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the U.S. Naval Reserve Force and from the U.S. naval service, President Wilson approved the sentence.

C.M.O. 3, JAN. 11, 1918, NAVY DEPT.

Asst. Paymr. (T) Eugene Dann, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M., Jan. 2, 1918, on board the U.S.S. Mercury and found guilty of the following charge: Charge—Violation of a lawful general order issued by the Secretary of the Navy (one specification).

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the U.S. naval service.

A Recommendation to Clemency.—In consideration of the testimony of the officers of his ship as to their belief in his truthfulness and loyalty was made by the court, and this was endorsed by the convening authority.

Recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.—"The Bureau has carefully considered this case and is of the opinion that the act committed by Assistant Paymaster Dann was more of an indiscretion, which has led to fatal results for him, rather than a deliberate attempt to disobey the lawful order of the Secretary. While not condoning in any way the violation of a lawful order of the Secretary, the Bureau is of the opinion that Assistant Paymaster Dann's actions were not a deliberate attempt to violate orders, and in view of the unanimous recommendation to clemency by the court and of the action taken by the convening authority in recommending clemency, and due to Assistant Paymaster Dann's long and faithful service in the Navy, the Bureau believes that the ends of justice will be reached by a mitigation of the sentence to a reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy, and so recommends."

Action of the Secretary of the Navy.—The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case are approved, but as recommended by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the sentence is mitigated to a reprimand. Assistant Paymaster Dann will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

M.C.O. 5, FEB. 4, 1918, U.S.M.C.

372. Relates to courts convened by Marine officers on board naval vessels.

373. Marines have always been noted for their alertness, smartness and strict attention to military conduct. Recently, however, reports have come to these headquarters of the non-observance, by marines, in many cases, of the regulations regarding the rendering of the salute. Officers and enlisted men should comply strictly with all regulations regarding the rendering of the salute, and officers and non-commissioned officers will enforce strict compliance with and report to their superiors any violation of the regulations.

374. Upon the termination of the duty for the performance of which a reservist holds a technical warrant as a non-commissioned officer, his commanding officer shall immediately notify the Major General Commandant, in order that steps may be taken to reduce the man to his former rank.

375. Para. 345(2) and 345(25), Marine Corps Orders, are revised and issued on the accompanying pages, which will be substituted for pages 194 and 199, Marine Corps Orders.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or shore as indicated below:

To sea duty—Comdr. E. T. Constanter; Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Lacy; Lieut. F. T. Chow; Ensign R. R. Smith (T); Surg. E. U. Read; Acting Chaplains J. F. Underwood, G. E. Leuski, W. N. Thomas, S. H. Lloyd and C. O. Wheeler; Pharmas. J. F. La Salle (T), R. M. Dunphy (T), and F. E. Bork (T).
To shore duty—Comdr. H. C. Munson and R. G. MacFall; Lieut. Comdr. B. A. Strait, B. S. Orenshaw, W. T. Lightie, G. D. Johnstone and A. L. Bristol, Jr.; Lieut. H. T. Settle; Lieut. (J.G.) G. Olliff and A. R. Simpson; Ensign R. O. Williams (T); Mach. O. Wright (T), and Act. Pay Clerk O. Olsen (T).

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 15.—Following appointed provisional second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at stations set opposite their names:

F. D. Harbaugh and W. A. Buckley, 2d Prov. Brigade, Santo Domingo.

Major W. E. Parker retired from active service Feb. 8, 1918.

FEB. 18.—Following officers detached Marine Bks., Quantico; to Marine Bks., Philadelphia: Second Lieuts. Edward S. Shaw, John F. Roy, Basil Gordon, Horace L. Hirschler and Harold Moore.

Following officers detached Marine Bks., Quantico, to Miami, Fla.: Second Lieuts. Charles S. Wilcox, Harry E. Stovall, Kenneth B. Collings, John O. Wemple, Ford O. Rogers and David C. Levy.

Following appointed provisional second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia: Allen G. Williams, Charles H. Lovett and Josephus Daniels, Jr.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Portis detached Marine Bks., Quantico; to 2d Prov. Brigade, Santo Domingo.

FEB. 19.—Second Lieut. (Prov.) Charles O. Carroll, M.C.R., detached Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal.; to Marine Bks., Puget Sound, Wash.

Following officers detached Marine Bks., Quantico; to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.: First Lieuts. Angus A. Acree, Colie Mitchell, Alan V. Parker, Charles McK. Krause, Clarence E. Nelson and Stewart B. O'Neill; 2d Lieuts. Chester E. Milham, Stanford H. Moses and John K. Martenstein.

FEB. 20.—Major Thomas M. Clinton ordered to Marine Bks., Mare Island, modified; to command Naval Prison at that post. Major Albert E. and all detached Marine Bks., Mare Island; to Marine Bks., Cavite, P.I.

Second Lieut. Conrad S. Grove detached Marine Bks., Quantico; to Marine Bks., Mare Island.

Following officers ordered to shore duty: Capt. A. W. Harrington, Jr., J. M. Tildesley, E. R. Rhodes and Alex Galt.

Following officers ordered to sea duty: Second Lieuts. William L. Harding, Jr., H. M. Goode and C. O. Cowlin.

Major Robert M. Dutton, retired, died at Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 18, 1918.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

FEB. 19.—First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley, retired, to resume retired status.

First Lieut. of Engrs. F. R. Falkenstein, retired, assigned to shore duty.

FEB. 20.—Second Lieuts. J. E. Stiks and H. G. Hemingway from ship to shore.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1918.

The thaw and subsequent freeze last week put the river, plain and polo field in excellent skating trim, giving much pleasure to the hockey players and devotees of that sport; the Liberty measles quarantine was lifted on Monday and all cadets have now returned to the usual duties. Hundredth Night has been postponed to March 9 on account of the quarantine, which prevented rehearsals.

Mrs. Willcox entertained at dinner on Friday for Colonel Tillman, Major and Mrs. Haskin, Col. and Mrs. Martin, Col. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Englehart; afterwards Captain Rafferty joined the guests for a game of bridge, prizes being won by Mrs. Haskin and Mrs. Carter. Major and Mrs. Matheson gave a little bridge party on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Coiner, Major and Mrs. Gee, Capt. and Mrs. Pillans, Capt. and Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Knudsen and Mrs. W. F. Matheson; prizes were won by Mrs. Coiner and Captain Pillans.

Mrs. Nye, mother of Mrs. Ivens Jones, has had a number of informal little teas given for her recently, among the hostesses being Mesdames Walter D. Smith, George R. Goethals, Mrs. Ennis and Mrs. Henry; Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Brown gave an informal musicale on Friday evening for Mrs. Eys; music was furnished by the hostess and several of the guests, among whom were Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Col. and Mrs. George R. Goethals, Mrs. Ennis, Miss Tillman, Major and Mrs. Coiner, Capt. and Mrs. Gance, Major and Mrs. Chilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Proctor.

A number of West Point people spent a few days in New York recently during the measles quarantine; among those at the Astor were Col. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Matheson, Patten and Hoisington, Miss Elizabeth Sturgis, daughter of Colonel Sturgis, was the weekend guest of Mrs. Ennis. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert V. Harris and a little daughter of Centerville, Md., were guests of Mrs. Assensio for a few days recently.

Miss Beverly Smith on Friday gave a beautifully arranged Valentine supper, followed by dancing, to celebrate her thirtieth birthday anniversary. The guests included the Misses Kelsey Martin, Mary Stuart, Elizabeth McGlachlan, Marjorie Simmonds, Betty McAllister, Consuelo Assensio, Virginia Walkhall and Max Proctor, Harrison and Edward Markham, Coleman Carter, Coleman Timberlake, William Ennis, Manuel and José Assensio.

The Reading Club met last week with Mrs. Gance, who read her paper on "The American Negro"; Mrs. Underhill gave current events. The Monday bridge winners were Mesdames Gee, Nichols, Pillans and Youngs.

The Army basketball five won its game with the Springfield Y.M.C.A. on Jan. 26 by a score of 27 to 15, while the hockey team was beaten by the seven from Williams College, 3 to 2. In the basketball game the cadets were on their toes from the beginning of the play, the score being 10 to 7 at the end of the first half. In the last half the Army added 17 points to its score. Vidal, Shrader and Hahn being the leaders for the Army, although Vidal went out of the game for too many personal fouls. The Army line-up and summary: Hahn, r.f.; Gorman, l.f.; Vidal, c.; Keyser, r.g.; Kreber, l.g. Goals from field—Hahn (3), Gorman (1), Vidal (2), Keyser, Shrader (2), Wells (2). Goals from fouls—Gorman (8), Shrader (2). Substitutions—Carter for Hahn, Shrader for Gorman, Ericsson for Vidal, Wells for Kreber.

At the end of the first half of the hockey game the Army score was blank to Williams's 3, but Oliphant's aggressiveness in the last half won one tally. The Army line-up and summary: Nichols (capt.), g.; Oliphant, p.; Smith, c.p.; Boyd, c.; Bartlett, r.f.; Evans, l.w.; Post, w. Goals—Oliphant 4 minutes 2 seconds, Boyd 7 minutes 5 seconds. Substitutions—Long for Bartlett, Timekeeper—Cadet Weeks. Referee—Capt. Joseph W. Viner, Cav., U.S.A.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 20, 1918.

About 150 candidates for admission to the Naval Academy who have been preparing here for the examinations left Monday, chiefly for Wilmington, Del., Washington and Baltimore, to take their mental tests. The examinations began Feb. 19 and continued for three days. Two hundred candidates remain preparing for the April examinations.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., has reported for duty at the Naval Academy. Prof. N. M. Terry, U.S.N., and daughter, who have been spending several weeks here, have returned to Washington. Mrs. George R. Marvell, wife of Captain Marvell, U.S.N., is occupying her house on Franklin street, Annapolis. Miss Evelyn Zane, daughter of Rear Admiral Zane, U.S.N., spent the week-end in Annapolis.

Mrs. Benjamin Decker, wife of Lieutenant Decker, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. John Halligan, wife of Commander Halligan, U.S.N. Mrs. G. H. Heiner, wife of Surg. G. H. Heiner, U.S.N., has gone to New York to spend a week. Mrs. B. L. Wright, wife of Surgeon Wright, U.S.N., returned to Annapolis after a visit to friends in Eastern, Md. Lieut. Stacy M. Haight, U.S.N., has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Richard G. Chaney.

Mrs. W. E. Griswold, manager of the Navy Crew, will attend the meeting of the Stewards of the Hanley Regatta, which takes place in New York city on March 2, to select the site of the races. There is some hope that Annapolis may be chosen.

Mrs. E. K. Failing, of Ohio, is seriously ill with pneumonia at the Naval Hospital here.

Mrs. D. M. Garrison, wife of Professor Garrison, U.S.N., has been confined to her home for several weeks by indisposition. Overwork along patriotic lines caused her illness.

A daughter was born on Feb. 13 at the Naval Academy to Lieut. R. E. Rogers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rogers.

Chaplain Sydney Key Evans, U.S.N., of the Naval Academy, is directing a class of Bible study among the midshipmen. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Rev. Edwin Heyl Delk, D.D., pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, preached on Sunday in the Naval Academy Chapel.

Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Thomas L. Gatch, wife of Lieutenant Gatch, U.S.N., left here Feb. 15 for Springfield, Mass., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Julian Hatcher, wife of Major Hatcher, U.S.A., now on duty at the Springfield Arsenal. Mrs. James R. Brashears, who has been visiting her son, Lieut. H. B. Brashears, U.S.M.C., in Texas, has returned to her home here.

The Government has purchased the steamer Shady Side at a cost of \$8,500, to be used as a ferryboat between the Naval Academy and the Naval Experiment Station. This has long been a need, as the small launches used to cross the Severn were at times very dangerous, and all rated as first crews, from which with other material the "Navy Crew" will finally be selected.

One hundred midshipmen are now in the rowing squad of the Naval Academy, and five crews daily report to the natorium for practice, which begins about 5:30 p.m. and lasts about an hour and a quarter, giving each crew at least ten minutes' work in the eight-oared scow in the tank. The five crews now practicing, and all rated as first crews, from which with other material the "Navy Crew" will finally be selected, are: No. 1—Brown, bow; 2, Sickle; 3, Sikes; 4, Talbert; 5, Graft; 6, Delmont; 7, Kinney; 8, Van Buren, stroke; No. 2—Harris, bow; 2, Ripplin; 3, Aller; 4, Murray, captain of the Navy Crew, yet to be formed; 5, Barnett; 6, Ingram; 7, Smith; 8, Post, stroke. No. 3—Seltz, bow; 2, Brashears; 3, Wallace; 4, Greenham; 5, Wallding; Mills; 8, Kenney, stroke. No. 4—Booker, bow; 2, Herman; 3, Pave; 4, Jones; 5, Whiting; 6, Chalkley; 7, McMahon; 8, Herman, stroke. No. 5—Shoemaker, bow; 2, Anderson; 3, Smith; 4, Skinner; 5, Hogan; 6, Sterling; 7, Harrison; 8, Holloway, stroke. Richard Glenison is the coach of the team and James Cantler boat keeper. Mdsn. S. S. Murray is captain of the crew, and Mdsn. W. F. Griswold manager. The squad is composed of some of the best men ever seen in the rowing of the Academy, and never was the squad so excellent in spirit and enthusiasm for their work and training. A race with Princeton is almost considered certain, and one with Pennsylvania is tentative.

The Navy's foismen will open their season on March 2 with

Columbia University. The date, Feb. 23, with the New York fencers has been canceled.

All the laurels were won by the Navy in the dual meet Feb. 16 with the Pennsylvania University athletes. The Navy won the wrestling bouts by 27 to 4 points, and the gymnastic tournament by a score of 59½ to 14½ for the Keystone State representatives. In the unlimited event weight, Maichle, Navy, made a brief bout of it by putting Wolfe, of the Varsity, under in the rapid pace of fifty-two seconds. The Pennsylvanians were outweighed in the two heavy bouts, but in the other matches the wrestlers were quite evenly matched. The midshipmen displayed their usual dash in all their work.

With their meet with the University of Pennsylvania here Feb. 16 the midshipmen began their gymnastic schedule for the season. They tripled the score of their opponent, making 59½ points to 14½ for the University of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvanians showed good work, but the Midshipmen were superior on the horizontal bar and in the tumbling displays, taking all three events, and captured the first and second places on the sidehorse. The Pennsylvanians came to the front on the parallel bars and in the club swinging. Aside from these two contests they were overmatched by their capable opponents. The work of Fitchett, who took second on the flying rings, was noteworthy.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Feb. 11, 1918.

Mrs. Donovan entertained at tea Monday for her guest, Miss Marion Mellen, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., and the Misses Holmes and Hepburn, of Asbury Park, N.J., and Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Nolan. On Monday Mrs. Bennett entertained at dancing after the movies for Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. Donovan, Miss Nolan, Miss Mellen, Mrs. Wilson and Lieutenants Walker, Troutman, Herr, Diamond, Bunting and Sieman. Miss Mellen returned to her home in Bryn Mawr on Tuesday.

Mrs. Gage on Tuesday had tea for Mrs. Holmes and her guests, Miss Marion Holmes and Miss Helen Hepburn; Mrs. Cordner, Mrs. Guthrie and her mother, Mrs. Hamilton Kerr, of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Donovan, Miss Nolan, Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Wilson. Capt. and Mrs. Holmes entertained Tuesday for their guests and for Mrs. Donovan, Miss Nolan and Lieutenants Diamond, Bunting, Davis and Snavely.

Mrs. Cordner and children were called to Jackson Barracks, La., on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Cordner's mother, Mrs. Lipscomb. Captain Cordner accompanied them as far as Washington, D.C. Mrs. Holmes's guests, the Misses Holmes and Hepburn, left Wednesday. Mrs. Holmes accompanied them to Philadelphia, returning to the post on Thursday. Captain Holmes entertained Lieutenants Siske, Koffard and Diamond at a breakfast supper Wednesday.

Lieutenant Walker's sister, Miss Clara Walker, of Charleston, W.Va., was the guest of Mrs. Wilson on Thursday and Friday. In her honor Mrs. Wilson entertained informally at tea Thursday and at dinner, when other guests were Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. Donovan, Miss Nolan and Lieutenants Walker, Davis, Siske and Diamond. On Friday Lieutenants Walker and Wright were hosts at a delightful dance given in the post exchange for Miss Walker. Before the dance Mrs. Wilson entertained Miss Walker, Lieutenant Walker, Lieutenants Weaver and Wright and Mrs. Ellis at dinner.

Lieutenant Walker on Saturday accompanied his sister to Philadelphia. She returned to her studies at the University of West Virginia on Saturday. Mrs. Lotbranger was a guest at the dance Friday evening. She returned to her home in New York city Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Evelyn Lotbranger. Lieutenants Davis, Anselm and Siske spent Saturday and Sunday in Philadelphia. Chaplain Harrell spent Sunday at Cape Charles, Va.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Feb. 18, 1918.

Chaplain Covell attended the 75th birthday celebration of Dr. Russell Conwell in Philadelphia on Monday. On Monday Mrs. Bennett entertained Mrs. Wilson and Chaplains Covell and Harrell at dinner. Capt. H. P. Winslow, Q.M., N.G., has been assigned to the post for duty. Lieutenant Diamond has gone to Atlantic City on a ten days' sick leave.

Col. and Mrs. Raymond spent Tuesday on the post and were guests of Mrs. Bennett over night. Mrs. Holmes entertained Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Guthrie and her mother, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Metcalf and Miss Nolan at tea Wednesday. Mrs. Henry Rice, who is attending Swasey's War College in Washington, D.C., is a guest at the home of Major Guthrie.

Mrs. Wilson entertained at dinner Friday for Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Kerr, Chaplains Covell and Harrell and Mr. Rice. The officers of the post gave a Valentine dance Friday evening. Miss Patricia Mellen, of Bryn Mawr, and Miss Helen Hepburn, of Pittsburgh, were brides and guests of Mrs. Donovan. Mrs. Donovan entertained at dinner in her honor and for Miss Nolan, Captain Horn and Lieutenants Troutman, Herr and Sieman.

Miss Marion Long, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Holmes for the dance. Capt. and Mrs. McCormick were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Metcalf on Friday. Mrs. Lotbranger came from New York to attend the dance. Dr. Lotbranger returned with her for Sunday. Mrs. C. C. Forman is spending a few days in Washington and with her son at Annapolis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Renstrom are entertaining Lieut. and Mrs. Carmacks, O.D., from Fort Meade. Mrs. Guthrie entertained Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Wilson, Captain Cordner, Mr. Rice and Chaplains Covell and Harrell at supper Sunday.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 11, 1918.

Mrs. George H. Shepard had a luncheon at the home of her brother and sister-in-law, Constr. and Mrs. E. M. Watt, in the yard Friday. Covers were laid for Mesdames Walter McLean, L. W. Sprattling, Clyde G. West, R. M. Watt, I. J. Yates, J. D. Robnett, W. L. Pryor, Charles B. McVay and R. B. Sullivan. Lieut. Edgar Nash, U.S.A., spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Nash, at their home, London street, Portsmouth, to attend the marriage of his sister, Miss Caroline Hutton Nash, and Capt. Alfred T. Riddick, U.S.R.C., which was solemnized Saturday evening. Mrs. Nelson J. Leonard and baby are guests of Mrs. Leonard's aunt, Mrs. James Borum, Middle street, Portsmouth.

Mrs. Walter McLean received at her home in the yard Wednesday, and in addition to many ladies from the yard was assisted in receiving by Mesdames Philip Andrews and Herbert E. Hayes. Miss Mary Ware Galt, of Williamsburg, Va., guest of her cousin, Miss Mary C. Galt, has returned home. Miss Buena Welton had a card party at her home, Riverview avenue, Portsmouth, Wednesday, for Miss Caroline Hutton Nash. Mrs. John Nash had a card party Wednesday for Mrs. William M. Snelson, Mesdames Rogers, Finch, Copland, Corcoran, Pender, Bell, Bullard, Millard and Henderson. Mr. Beverly Cobb had a card party last week for Miss Caroline H. Nash.

A charming dance was given last week at Moose Hall by many prominent Britishers here for the British tars now in port.

Capt. H. F. Dodd, 2d U.S. Cav., is the guest of his parents, Paymr. and Mrs. R. J. Dodd, U.S.N., and Mrs. John Webb's, Colonial avenue. Lieut. and Mrs. Horace Claggett McEldey, U.S.N., who were married in Baltimore last week, have arrived in Norfolk and are guests at Mrs. Paul T. Howard's, Bute street. Lieutenant McEldey is stationed here.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 19, 1918.

Mrs. Richard Townsend had a tea at the Country Club yesterday for Mrs. Robert L. Ireland, Jr., Mesdames E. S. Pon, J. W. Geary, Jr., Roger Cutler, Perry Beadleston, Westmore Willcox, Jr., Hamilton Davis and Louis H. Maxwell. Med. Insp. and Mrs. William H. Bell had a dinner at the Country Club last evening for Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. McCullough and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wall.

Frederick the regular Country Club dance Saturday covers were laid for a dinner at the club, comprising Mrs. Henry N. Manney, Jr., Miss Anne Grouser, Mrs. Keller E. Rockey, Civil

Engr. F. R. Harris, Capt. R. P. Peirce, U.S.M.C., and Ena. Richard Holiday. Capt. Duncan M. Wood, who has been spending some time "over there," has returned to this country, and is with Mrs. Wood, who is spending the winter with her sister, Miss Esther Reed, Middle street, Portsmouth. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank L. Phadwell have moved to Albemarle Court, Stockley Gardens, where they will occupy Mrs. Lane Kelly's apartment for the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. George R. Parrish, Portsmouth, had a card party last week for Mrs. Sidney Stevenson, of Henderson, N.C. Among those playing were Mesdames R. M. Watt, Washington B. Grove, John H. Barlow and E. J. Tignor. Lieut. Charles S. Willcox, U.S.M.C., guest of his father, Mr. Thomas Willcox, Freemason street, has returned to duty at Quantico. Lieut. Claud Murdaugh Bain, guest of his mother, Mrs. Thomas Bain, Stockley Gardens, has also returned to duty at Quantico. Surg. Martin Donelson spent the week-end with Mrs. Donelson, Armistead Bridge Court Apartment.

Mr. Harry Goodridge had a dinner for Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Webster, Miss Alice Webster, Mrs. Roger Cutler and Ena. Connolly, N.R.F. Lieut. Forest B. Royal spent the week-end with Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor at Fort Norfolk. Miss Kathleen Tucker is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Taliaferro at Fort Monroe. Chaplain R. B. Patrick, U.S.N., spoke at the men's meeting at Monumental church, Portsmouth, Sunday. Surg. William Clayton and Arthur Newbauer, U.S.N., had a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday preceding the dance for Misses Rosalie Martin and Mary West. Ena. and Mrs. Robert L. Ireland, Jr., who were married recently in New York, have returned from their wedding trip and are guests at the Southland. Ensign Ireland is attached to the Aviation School, Naval Base.

Mrs. Laird, of Seattle, Wash., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Horace C. Laird, Westover avenue. Mrs. Chauncey Shackford and little son have arrived from New York and are guests of Mrs. R. F. Voight, Bute street. Mrs. J. D. Gradner, of Edenton, N.C., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Chaplain and Mrs. Bartholomew Huske, in the Stratford.

The attractive home of Mrs. S. T. Hanger, on the Boulevard, Portsmouth, has been taken over by the government as a home for the Red Cross nurses now on duty at the Naval Hospital. Mrs. Hanger and sons will reside at Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. John K. Bailey had a dinner at their home, Court street, Portsmouth, Thursday evening, for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, who will shortly leave the yard to occupy their new quarters, the Virginia building, at the Naval Base. Other guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clyde G. West, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Steele, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bailey, Mrs. Yates McAlpine Wilson and Judge Leigh Watts.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. R. Greenlee have taken the home of Mrs. George Reid, Pembroke avenue, Norfolk, where they will reside. Civil Engr. F. R. Harris had a dinner at the Fairfax Hotel, Tuesday, for Lieut. Comdr. E. C. Brown, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Mrs. Paul C. Patterson, Mrs. F. E. Ueberoth, Mrs. H. N. Manney, Jr., Col. G. E. Huphrey, U.S.A., Capt. B. V. Julian, U.S.A., and Ena. Richard Holiday, U.S.N. Lieut. Holt Page, U.S.R., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Holt Page, Armistead Bridge Court.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York, Feb. 20, 1918.

The heavy rains and thaw of the last week have taken away the vast amount of snow and ice and left the island free and in good condition for the enormous work that is being done in the warehouse department. For some days the Extension was a sea of mud, reminding one of the conditions in Flanders, and the work of the Q.M. Department was extremely difficult, but the more reasonable weather that followed has improved conditions to a large extent. The 1st Battalion is drilling on the old ground at present, on account of the congestion of supplies awaiting storage that occupy practically all the new ground on the Extension not used for warehouses, cantonnments and railroad tracks.

Two motor fire engines have been added to the fire equipment this week. They are combined chemical and water pressure engines. The power for pressure is derived from the operating power and also that for the chemical action. They are stationed in the Q.M. garage and a force of eight men are detailed for their operation from the mechanics, Q.M.C., connected with the garage.

Mrs. Henry G. Stahl's mother, Mrs. Dodsdown, who has been with her daughter for several months during Mrs. Stahl's illness, returned to her home in Kansas City last week. Mrs. Stahl, who has entirely recovered her health, gave a delightful tea for her mother on Feb. 8.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 15, 1918.

Major William S. Dowd, commanding officer of Fort San Jacinto, and Mrs. Dowd entertained with a dinner at Hotel Galveston last Saturday in compliment to Miss Keenan and Captain Dingley. The guests included Major and Mrs. John L. Roberts, Mayor and Mrs. Kempner, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Phillips, Capt. James de B. Walbach and Lieut. and Mrs. T. R. Phillips. Mayor and Mrs. I. H. Kempner entertained with a dinner party on Wednesday, and later the guests attended the Girls' Musical Club concert, on which occasion the celebrated Cherniavsky trio was presented. Their guests included Major and Mrs. J. M. Pruyn, Miss Terry, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Kempner, Lieut. Vernon C. De Votie, Mr. R. Lee Kempner and Lieut. Morrison C. Wood. Later they attended the 19th Infantry dance at Hotel Galveston.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Warren entertained with a dinner at Hotel Galveston on Wednesday in honor of Major Ian Hay Belth, of the British army, who gave a lecture on "Carry On" at the Municipal Auditorium later in the evening. About 150 Army men took their degrees in Masonry last week. Miss Jessie Crocker entertained with a dinner party at Hotel Galveston on Saturday in compliment to Miss Keenan and Capt. Nelson Dingley, 3d, and also, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Wilmer S. Phillips.

Mrs. George De Lanoy Flood entertained, in compliment to Miss Elizabeth Keenan, with a sewing tea and kitchen shower, which was one of the prettiest pre-nuptial affairs given for the charming honor guest.

The 19th Infantry entertained with a dancing party at Hotel Galveston on Tuesday. Lieut. Vernon C. De Votie was executive chairman. The 19th Infantry band played. Lieut. Peter F. Connor, 19th Inf., is entertaining his mother, Mrs. James Connor, and brother, Mr. Oscar Smith, of Rock Island, Ill., who are guests at Hotel Galveston. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Nicoll entertained with a dancing party at the Harmony Club on Wednesday evening in honor of the United Girls of Democracy, at which the guests included a large number of the members of the Army and Navy stationed in Galveston.

Mrs. Andrew McCormack, wife of Lieutenant McCormack, attended the luncheon given by Mrs. Charles Fowler on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Joseph T. Lykes, of New York. While here Mr. and Mrs. Edwin N. Dingley, of Boston, were entertained by their son, Capt. Nelson Dingley, 3d, and Capt. James de Barth Walbach at post quarters at Fort Crockett, U.S.A. Mrs. James M. Lykes entertained with a sewing tea on Tuesday in honor of Miss Keenan, the event being in the nature of a surprise linen shower. Mrs. Washington, wife of Capt. William C. Washington, C.A.C., is the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Sykes, 2902 Avenue K, while Captain Washington is on duty in France. Miss Linda Fowler entertained with a luncheon on Friday at noon in honor of Miss Elizabeth Keenan.

The enlisted men of the Greek letter fraternities of the colleges and universities of the United States enjoyed the usual weekly dance on Saturday afternoon given by the Pan-Hellenic Association.

Col. and Mrs. Moses and Miss Beatrice Moses, Major and Mrs. J. M. Pruyn, Major and Mrs. J. L. Roberts and Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree were guests of Mayor and Mrs. I. H. Kempner to view the children's parade on Mardi Gras afternoon.

Miss Eleanor Ayres entertained with an oyster roast downs

the island on Thursday evening in honor of Miss Elizabeth Keenan and Capt. Nelson, 3d and Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Phillips. Mrs. W. O. Skinner entertained on Friday with a knitting tea in honor of Mrs. Clapham, wife of Capt. L. B. Clapham, U.S.A., on duty in France, who with her little son, Boyd, Jr., is here the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Girardeau. Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Black have returned from a trip to New York to visit their son, Lieut. Comdr. Harry G. Black, and wife and little son, Harry, Jr.

On Saturday evening the 109th Regiment of Marines entertained their friends with a dance at the Municipal Auditorium, which was a delightful affair. Capt. Jacob Pearce and T. B. Gale, U.S.M.C., attended the oyster roast given by Miss Gladys Kemper in compliment to her guest, Miss Caroline Scott, of Fort Smith, Ark. Mrs. Newell, who is spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. George Sealy, left for San Antonio to spend the week-end with her husband, Capt. Emerson R. Newell, U.S.R.C.

FORT RILEY NOTES.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 16, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Mitchell gave a tea Sunday honoring the officers from Colonel Mitchell's regiment at Funston and many people of the post. Little Miss Betty Donnelly, baby daughter of Major and Mrs. Donnelly, was presented with a beautiful silver loving cup, given by the officers of the 341st Machine Gun Battalion. The attendance for the hop Saturday night was unusually large.

Miss Rhodes, who has been a guest at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Nuthman, has returned to her home in Omaha. Colonel and Mrs. Richmond gave a dinner honoring Mr. and Mrs. Harry Montgomery, of Junction City. Ex-President Taft visited Funston last week; while here he was the guest of officers of the camp. Ex. Taft addressed the officers and men in four talks, and reviewed some of the troops.

Major and Mrs. Lewis Brown were hosts for dinner Saturday to a few friends. General Hunter and family have returned to the post from the East. An inspector from the War Department is here, and in company with Major Herman spent the afternoon yesterday inspecting sites for the building of twenty large storehouses that may soon be built on the reservation. Major J. C. H. Lee has received orders for duty overseas, where he will resume his duties as aid to General Wood.

A board, headed by Major J. F. Franklin, division signal officer, is receiving applications from officers and men who are anxious to get into that branch of the service.

Not to be outdone by the men of the 353d Kansas Regiment, the 314th Ammunition Train, composed of men of Nebraska, are to have a recreation hall. The building will cost approximately \$12,000, and is to be in the southwest corner of the cantonment. The money was subscribed by the people of Nebraska. The second boxing tournament between Fort Riley and Funston will be staged Tuesday night at the post gymnasium. The proceeds go to the Riley athletic funds.

All is ready at Camp Funston to receive the first quota of the second draft, which will begin coming Feb. 23. Little Elias and his mother, known as the "Covering men," are here. Lieutenant Colonel Richmond is detained at home by illness.

While no official word has been received, it is generally understood that one of the new Cavalry regiments to be formed here at Riley. This rumor was strengthened when it was learned that Lieut. Col. Ben Dorsey, of Camp Grant, had been ordered here for the 311th Cavalry, the new regiment to be formed here.

A new sub-station of the Union Light and Power Co. was destroyed by fire yesterday, containing all the new equipment for the relay here at the post. The station was completed several months ago, and the equipment installed only a short time ago. The station contained about \$10,000 worth of electrical equipment.

Charles Clark, sr., for the last thirty-eight years chief clerk to the quartermaster, died Feb. 3 of pneumonia, at his quarters. Mr. Clark was sixty-nine years of age. The funeral services were from the chapel in Chaplain Grey. Burial was in the post cemetery, where the Junction City lodge of B.P.O. Elks were in charge.

The men of the 353d Regiment kept "open house" from one to five Saturday in their new recreation hall at Funston. The affair was given for relatives and friends of the men. Colonel Reeves, commanding the regiment, gave a short talk, and the regimental band gave a fine program. Afterwards the broad expanse of the hall floor was filled with dancers, and a delicious lunch was served. More than 4,000 Kansas visitors were here for the event.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 14, 1918.

Mary Pickford was guest of the 143d Field Artillery Saturday. This is the regiment which she recently "adopted." In the morning she drove to Camp Kearny, where she reviewed the regiment, after which she presented to each man one of the books of "smileage" tickets, good for use at camp entertainments. She was welcomed by Lieut. Col. Fred W. H. Petersen, and then made a talk to the men herself. She was presented with a handsome silver loving-cup, the gift of the men of the regiment. During the review she was mounted on "Dolly Dimple," a famous California race horse, and stood beside Col. Ralph J. Faneuf, commander. In the afternoon she witnessed a football game between the eleven from the "Grizzlies," as the 144th men are called, and a team from her "own regiment," the 143d, in which the latter went down to defeat by a score of 10 to 0. Lieut. Fred Thompson, chaplain of the 143d, and captain, manager, coach and fullback of the team, sustained a broken leg early in the game, and the mishap seemed to demoralize his men so that the "Grizzlies" could not be held back. It is estimated that 8,000 witnessed the game, which was played in the municipal stadium. In the evening the officers of the 143d gave a ball at Hotel del Coronado in honor of Miss Pickford.

Mrs. Carl Gamburg-Andersen, wife of Lieut. Col. Gamburg-Andersen, U.S.M.C., entertained with two tables at bridge Friday in honor of Miss Gould, of Honolulu, who is visiting Miss Mendenhall, of Coronado. The San Diego Association of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, at its annual meeting at the U.S. Grant Hotel Sunday elected the following officers: President, companion, E. O. Hodge; first vice-president, H. E. Jones; second vice-president, Captain Cooke, G.M.C., N.A.; secretary and treasurer, Col. Richard Varick Dodge, U.S.V.

Capt. Hugh T. Reed, U.S.A., retired, now residing at Hollywood, Cal., was a visitor at Camp Kearny Tuesday and was a guest at division staff officers' mess. He is an old friend of Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, commanding at Camp Kearny. Major R. S. Hartz, U.S.A., is here on a four weeks' leave from his station at Waco, Texas, where he has been ill for several weeks. Mrs. Hartz went to Waco and accompanied him to this city, where they have their home.

Major William G. Devereaux, stationed at Camp Kearny, accompanied by his wife, has gone on a ten days' leave to Pasadena and San Francisco.

The Earl of Dunmore, V.O., M.V.O., D.S.O., lieutenant colonel of the 16th Lancers of the British army, visited Camp Kearny yesterday, where he paid his respects to Major General Strong. At noon he addressed the San Diego Ad Club at luncheon and to-day spoke before the Rotary Club at noon. Lieut. E. Rossignol, of the 8th Engineers in the French army, was another visitor at Camp Kearny. Major Ian Hay Beith, of the British army, addressed a large number of the men at the camp yesterday, telling of affairs at the front as he has seen them.

Captain Martin, of the 115th Engineers, at Camp Kearny, was one of the speakers at a large meeting at the Strand Theater Monday evening, in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Captain Martin is an orator of very high merit.

Rev. Eli McClish, D.D., chaplain of the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle, Cal., died Feb. 6, 1918. He was for a number of years president of the University of the Pacific, and was known as a forceful pulpit orator. He was a native of Indiana, and was in his 72d year.

In a baseball game between a nine from Co. B, 159th Infantry and a San Diego Fire Department team last Sunday the latter won by 5 to 2. The regimental team from the 159th won easily from a nine representing the San Diego Cycle and Arms

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Company, 20 to 0. A nine from the 115th Field Signal Battalion defeated the Pacific Telephone team, 13 to 9.

A rifle team from the Marine Corps defeated six crack marksmen from the San Diego Rifle and Revolver Club Sunday with a total of 1,513 points against 1,345 for the local men. Sergt. M. Fisher was high man with 274 points.

More than one-half of the enlisted men at Camp Kearny are now lined up with some company or regimental baseball team. Besides an inter-company league, there has been organized an inter-regimental league, and some fast games are promised.

Through the activity of Lieut. J. L. Dikes, insurance officer of the 21st Infantry, the percentage of men insured in that regiment is 99.3, and the amount per man averages \$9,249.

A VALENTINE CARD PARTY.

One of the most enjoyable parties ever given on the Southern border, writes a correspondent, was held at Columbus, N.M., Feb. 14, when the ladies of the 12th Cavalry entertained with a Valentine card party. The party was primarily to raise funds for the Permanent Blind Relief Fund for the soldiers who have lost their sight in battle. This is an international society, which has done wonderful work in educating the soldiers ("wounded in their eyes," as the French so courageously and tenderly put it) to independence and self-support. President Woodrow Wilson is president of the American branch. The Y.M.C.A. hall was made available by the courtesy of the local field secretary and was cleverly and artistically decorated in the Valentine scheme. Tables were set for bridge, five hundred, pinocle, checkers and dominoes, and the pool table was utilized by those who preferred the ivory ball. A five-pound box of candy was the bridge prize, and a folding camp-chair was the five hundred prize, to which was attached the following verse:

You cannot have a glass of beer;
The Army has gone dry;
Soon Durham Bull alone you'll smoke;
Tobacco's taxed so high;
Since Hoover says that you must fast,
You can't eat hash or stew;
Not drink, not smoke, not eat,
So my advice to you
Is take this seat and read a book;
It's all that's left to do.

In addition there was a "marker" of a beautiful little hyacinth plant for each table. Mrs. Margaret Bushee Shipp, as chairman of the committee, in presenting the prizes made a short talk thanking the people for their support. She also told of some of the wonderful results which have been achieved by the society, and closing, presented the "table markers" with an eight-line poem beginning "They cannot see the flowers."

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 31, 1918.

Among the officers of Schofield who were recently ordered to the States are Colonel Durfee, who goes as Chief of Staff to the Southern Department, and Captain McQuillin, in the Signal Corps. Capt. and Mrs. Danielson had dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Kiehl, Capt. and Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. Helen MacAdam underwent a slight operation at the hospital on Tuesday.

On Sunday, after the performance of "Cheating Cheaters," given in the 25th Infantry amusement hall by the Frawley Company, Mr. Thielen entertained in their honor at the Officers' Club. The officers of the 25th Infantry, with their wives, were guests. Mrs. Lowe entertained on Tuesday with a table of bridge for Mesdames Gibner, Sneed and Rockwood. Major and Mrs. Hoffman's guests for dinner on Friday were Colonel Durfee, Dr. and Mrs. Parker.

Major and Mrs. Gibner had a supper on Sunday for Major Bull, Capt. and Mrs. Heidner, Mrs. MacAdam and Lieutenant Pinkerton; after the supper the party attended the show at the 25th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. Householder's guests for Sunday were Captain Holcombe and his mother, of Fort Kanehamah. Mrs. Manchester served tea to a number of ladies of the 32d Infantry after the parade on Thursday.

Major and Mrs. Forbes gave a dinner on Friday before the 1st Infantry hop. The guests were Major and Mrs. Gibner, Miss Keasley and Major Bull. Mrs. Mason, of California, arrived on Monday to visit her daughters, Mrs. Rockwood, at Fort Shafter, and Mrs. Greasen, at Schofield. Capt. and Mrs. Schaefer gave a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Sneed, Captain Atkinson, Lieutenants Cleveland and Renton. Chaplain Loughran was the Sunday dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pick.

Major and Mrs. Holliday gave a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Householder, Capt. and Mrs. Danielson and Lieutenant Lose. Chaplain Loughran has arrived on the post and is a very popular man. The Chaplain has several songs put on the screen before the beginning of the picture show and all join in singing. On Thursday nights there is special talent from town, also local talent.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 4, 1918.

The officers and ladies of the 32d Infantry gave Colonel Durfee a farewell party on Saturday night. The Artillery Club, which the 32d have recently taken over, was the scene of a gay affair and dancing was enjoyed until midnight, when supper was served in the club. A number of dinners preceded the hop.

Major and Mrs. Gregg entertained in honor of Colonel Durfee on Saturday; other guests were Major and Mrs. Hoffman, Capt. and Mrs. Manchester, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Major and Mrs. Gibner gave a dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Watson, Major and Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. MacAdam and Major Clark. Colonel Carnahan had dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Ballinger, Miss Wayson and Miss Carnahan.

Mrs. Ardery had tea on Saturday for her house guest, Miss Keasley, and for Mesdames Robinson, Heidner, Peale and Danielson. Tea was served at the Officers' Club in the 25th Infantry on Wednesday, during which time the band gave an enjoyable concert. Mrs. Carr presided at the tea table and acted as hostess. Mrs. J. T. Mason arrived from California

this week and will be the guest of her daughters, Mrs. Rockwood and Mrs. Greasen.

Mrs. Sneed gave a bridge-luncheon on Tuesday for Mesdames Gibner, Gregg, Hoffman, Lowe, Lewis, Schaefer, Manchester, Watson and Miss Anderson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nye had a dinner on Tuesday, after which the christening of their daughter, Kathleen Patricia, took place. Those present were Chaplain and Mrs. Schliesser, Capt. and Mrs. Ardery and Miss Keasley. Lieutenant Pinkerton has recently been assigned to the Department Hospital.

Capt. and Mrs. Sam Parker gave a dinner on Thursday for Colonel Durfee, Major and Mrs. Hoffman. Mrs. Keen asked as guests to her home on Thursday to see the regimental parade Mesdames Hoffman, Lowe, Sneed, Manchester, Gregg, Parker and Cleary.

CAMP ZACHARY, TAYLOR NOTES.

Anchorage, Ky., Feb. 12, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Driskill, of South Dakota, are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Clarence Dougherty, at the Parkview. Major Dougherty is Chief Signal Officer at Camp Taylor. Mrs. Gignilliat, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Gignilliat, N.A., has an apartment at the Puritan. Mrs. James S. Young has an apartment at 513 Belgravia Court. Colonel Young is in command of the 46th Infantry.

Capt. and Mrs. Roy Hill and Lieut. and Mrs. Poland have quarters in Audobon Park. Mrs. Hansford L. Threlkeld and Miss Elizabeth Waller spent a few days in Louisville last week, the guests of friends. Colonel Threlkeld's regiment is in Anniston, Ala., where Mrs. Threlkeld will join him.

Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman, wife of Colonel Cloman, is the guest of Mrs. John Hayes Hammond, in New York. Mrs. Jarvis is domiciled at the Puritan while Colonel Jarvis is on duty at Camp Taylor. The Liberty Theater, which opened at Camp Taylor about ten days ago, has presented two splendid shows—"Princess Pat" and "Richard Carle in 'Furs and Frills.'" Ex-President Taft made several addresses, the first one on Tuesday night. He was introduced on these occasions by Brigadier Generals Wilder and Devore and Colonel McIntyre. The 336th Infantry, 326th Field Artillery and the 45th Infantry bands furnished the music on the days he spoke.

Monday night Co. D, 45th Infantry, invited a few town guests out to an informal party and vaudeville performance. The first large ball in Louisville this year was given Friday night at the Ha-Wi-An Garden from 8:30 to 2 o'clock by the officers of the 46th U.S. Infantry. The whole of the garden was used for the occasion and artistically decorated in Southern smilax, combined with red, white and blue. The invitations included the wives of the officers and the guests and those invited by the bachelor officers. In the receiving line were Gen. Wilber E. Wilder, Col. J. S. Young and Mrs. Young, of the 46th U.S.A.; Col. James Jarvis and Mrs. Jarvis, 45th U.S.A.; Capt. R. A. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Capt. R. G. Sherrard and Mrs. Sherrard, Lieut. E. L. Poland and Mrs. Poland.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, Dec. 18, 1917.

The following are items from the Guam News-Letter for December, 1917:

Paymaster Rose reported at the Governor's conference that he had received five pounds of dye from the U.S.S. Supply, and the Governor directed him and Passed Assistant Surgeon Jones to ascertain and report the financial practicability of dyeing cotton drill.

Mrs. E. W. Talbot and child, wife and daughter of 1st Lieutenant Talbot, U.S.M.C., have arrived on the transport Logan. Arrivals at Guam on the U.S.S. Supply included Mrs. W. P. Cronan and two children; Mrs. Grant, mother of Mrs. Cronan; Lieut. Comdr. Edwin B. Woodworth, U.S.N., and Mrs. Woodworth; Miss Marjorie S. Smith; Mrs. C. S. Baker and daughter; Mrs. O. D. Foutch; Mrs. H. E. Marchant and daughter; Miss Beryl V. Peck.

Governor and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner on Nov. 16 for Comdr. and Mrs. Cronan, Mrs. Grant, Lieutenant Dalton and Lieutenant Shippey. Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz gave a well-appointed dinner on Nov. 17, at which Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. Foutch, Lieutenants Dalton and Mr. Donald Smith were present. Mrs. Mitchell gave an enjoyable luncheon in honor of Mrs. Cronan on Nov. 17. The invited guests were Mrs. Cronan, Mrs. Woodworth, Mrs. Lafrenz and Mrs. Foutch. P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Rose had as dinner guests Nov. 18 Major and Mrs. Manwaring, Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz and P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howard.

The Evening Bridge Club met at the Officers' Club Nov. 19. Mrs. Thing was hostess. The prize-winners were Mrs. Mitchell, Captain Thing and Assistant Surgeon Guinan.

Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Assistant Paymaster Murray and Mr. O. W. Edwards were dinner guests of Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Guinan Nov. 22. The nurses' quarters was the scene of an attractive dinner Nov. 23, at which the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, Commander McGee, Assistant Paymaster McGee and Lieut. O. P. Smith. The nurses entertained at dinner at their quarters Nov. 24 for Lieutenant Dalton and Assistant Paymaster Murray of the Supply, Lieutenant Brooks and Mr. O. W. Edwards. P.A. Surgeon Wilson, of the Monterey, and Lieutenant Shippey were dinner guests of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Lhamon on the evening of Nov. 24.

The lucky ones at the Evening Bridge Club on Nov. 26 were Captain Thing and P.A. Paymaster Rose. Mrs. Johnson was hostess for the evening.

Commander McGee, Assistant Paymaster McGee, Assistant Surgeon Schmidt and Mr. Mosher, of the Logan, were guests at a charming dinner given by Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Guinan. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Woodworth, Lieutenant Commander Scott, of the Monterey, Lieutenant Brooks and Lieut. O. P. Smith were dinner guests of Governor and Mrs. Smith Nov. 27. Government House was the scene of an attractive dinner given on Nov. 28 by Governor and Mrs. Smith in honor of Colonel McNamee, Captains Williams and Kenny, all of the transport Logan. Just before the sailing of the Supply, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson entertained at dinner for Dr. Wilson, of the Monterey; Dr. Vogelsang and Assistant Paymaster Murray, of the Supply, and Mr. Edwards. On Thanksgiving Day Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Thing, Lieut. and Mrs. Lafrenz and Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot.



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26 (27) 28-29
Los Angeles, Cal., Hotel Alexandria, Jan. 30-31,
Feb. 1-2
San Diego, Cal., U. S. Grant Hotel, Feb. 4-5-6
San Antonio, Tex., St. Anthony Hotel, Feb. 9-10
Houston, Tex., Hotel Rice, Feb. 19-20-21
Dallas, Tex., Adolphus Hotel, Feb. 22-23 (24) 25
Tulsa, Okla., Hotel Tulsa, Feb. 27-28, Mar. 1, 2 (3) 4
Denver, Colo., Brown Palace Hotel, March 6-7

Major and Mrs. Manwaring entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving Day for Commander McGee, Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Guinan, Captain Baker and Assistant Paymaster McGee, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Lhamon and Assistant Surgeon Schmidt were guests of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howard at Thanksgiving dinner. Lieut. O. P. Smith enjoyed Thanksgiving dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson. Mrs. Lafrenz celebrated Lieutenant Lafrenz's birthday Nov. 30 by entertaining P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell and Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot at dinner. Mrs. Marchant was hostess at a tea given at the Agricultural Station to meet Mrs. Cronan. Among those present were Mrs. Manwaring, Mrs. Woodworth, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Lafrenz and Mrs. Foutch.

Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Civil Engineer Paul and Captain Mitchell were the prize-winners at the Evening Bridge Club on Dec. 8. Mrs. Lhamon acted as hostess.

The Officers' Dance Club held its regular dance on Dec. 8. Both the Governor and Mrs. Smith attended. The marine band furnished splendid dancing music during the evening, and the party reluctantly broke up at the blinking of the lights.

Dr. Harry Johnson's home was the scene of a very enjoyable and lively "stag" dinner on Dec. 8. The Irish wit of the McGees found an equal in the Tauton wit of Dr. Schmidt, the contest helping very materially to make the evening a success. After dinner the party adjourned to the dance at the Officers' Club. The guests were Commander McGee, Assistant Surgeon Schmidt, Assistant Paymaster Wilcox, Lieutenants Knapp, Brooks, O. P. Smith, Shippey and West, Assistant Paymaster McGee, Mr. Goodale, Mr. Marchant, Mr. O. W. Edwards and Mr. J. Donald Smith. Governor and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner at Government House Dec. 8 for Major and Mrs. Manwaring, Surg. and Mrs. Jones, Captain Baker and Lieut. J. T. Smith.

The Evening Bridge Club met at the Officers' Club Dec. 10, with Mrs. Manwaring as hostess. The prize-winners were Civil Engineer Paul, P. A. Paymaster Rose and Assistant Paymaster Wilcox. Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Guinan were dinner guests of Mrs. Mitchell on Dec. 11. Mrs. Johnson entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot at an attractive luncheon on Dec. 12. Capt. and Mrs. Thing and Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell were guests at an attractive dinner given by Civil Engr. and Mrs. Paul on Dec. 13.

CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, Feb. 12, 1918.

Ex-President William Howard Taft arrived in San Antonio Feb. 5 for a two days' visit with the soldiers of Camp Travis. He was met by Brig. Gen. William H. Johnston, commander of Camp Travis, and a personal friend of the ex-President, and by Major Alfred Brandt, Acting Chief of Staff; Lieutenant Le Clercq, aid to the General, and Mr. Williams, of the Y.M.C.A. at Camp Travis. Through this Association Mr. Taft was urged to visit all the camps of the National Army. A review of the 90th Division, was held in the afternoon, approximately 16,000 troops participating. The first line was made up of the 180th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 360th and 359th Regiments. The second was the 179th Brigade, composed of the 358th and 357th Regiments and the 315th Engineers. The third line was composed of the Depot Brigade, including men of the 90th Division, officers' training camp and the 165th Field Artillery Brigade. In each command were detachments of medical officers. Major Gen. John W. Ruckman, department commander, and staff officers were present for the review. Mr. Taft delivered four speeches during the two days' visit, speaking Wednesday morning from the sounding board, in the open, his voice carrying far and clear to 5,000 men. The regimental band played and a chorus of voices sang "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag and Smile" and other camp songs, ending with the national anthem. His last speech was made to the negro troops, and in return they sang old-time melodies and the negro band played

a number of selections. Mr. Taft was house guest of General Johnston, who served with him in the Philippines. An informal reception was given.

One of the recent interesting events at Camp Travis was the maneuvers that the entire 90th Division engaged in, which occupied a large field of operations, extending from the camp to Leon Springs and to Seguin, with outposts occupying the bank of the Salado. There was no rattle of blank cartridges to give a battle tinge to the work, but the troops entered into the big war game with enthusiasm, under command of Brigadier General Johnston. Major Brandt, Acting Chief of Staff, and Captain Capera, assistant, Brig. Gen. J. P. O'Neil, Col. E. M. Leavy, 815th Trains; Col. R. S. Abenathy, 345th Field Art.; Lieut. Col. E. R. Haskell, commander of training camp, and Lieut. Col. D. O. Anderson, camp inspector, all acted as umpires. A cooked meal was served the troops along the Salado. Two balloons and a number of airplanes passed over the field, which added reality to the scene. The large scale upon which such an important war problem was worked out was made possible by the recent acquisition of land by the War Department east of the Salado, the troops being free to act as they would in war time, cutting fences and entrenching where they chose. Brig. Gen. G. E. Trotter, of the British army, who is visiting the Army camps where British instructors are stationed, witnessed the maneuvers.

Following a brief illness from pneumonia Major William Smith Martin, of the 343d Machine Gun Battalion, N.A., died at the camp base hospital Feb. 4.

Major Ian Hay Beith, of the British army, gave an interesting lecture in San Antonio Feb. 7 entitled "The Progress of the War on Land and Sea." Major Beith is on leave, lecturing and writing for the cause of the Allies, with the endorsement of the British Government. Major Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Ruckman gave a luncheon at the Country Club on Thursday in honor of Major Beith. The walls of the dining room were draped with the French, British and American flags. Col. Irving W. Rand, M.C., has arrived from China and taken command of the hospital.

A very attractive, well lighted building, 40x120 feet, has been opened for a library, with some 1,600 books, and new ones arriving daily, covering every subject; 200 chairs have already been given, so the soldiers can make themselves comfortable during the library hours from 9 a.m. to noon and from 12:30 to 9:30 daily.

Budd Goodwin, national swimming champion, is at camp to teach the boys to swim. The New York Athletic Club, of which he is a life member, has offered to furnish a number of trophies needed for the sport events.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BORDER.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 15, 1918, to Naval Constr. and Mrs. L. S. Border, U.S.N., a son, Robert Lee Border.

BOUCHER.—Born on Feb. 13, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Boucher, U.S.N., a daughter.

BUTLER.—Born at Germantown, Pa., recently, to Capt. and Mrs. William O. Butler, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Nancy Rector Hume Butler.

CUNNEEN.—Born at New York city, Jan. 24, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank T. Cunneen, U.S.N., a daughter, Janet Padon Cunneen.

EHLBECK.—Born at New York city, Feb. 15, 1918, to Ensign and Mrs. F. H. Ehlbeck, U.S.N., a daughter, Muriel Elizabeth Ehlbeck.

HARGIS.—Born at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1918, a daughter to Capt. John W. Hargis, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hargis.

HOLT.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Holt, U.S.N., a daughter, Catherine Whaley Holt.

LEE.—Born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. R. Lee, N.A., a son, Joel Robert Lee, on Feb. 12, 1918, at Pensacola, Fla.

McMILLEN.—Born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 12, 1918, to P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Fred E. McMillen, U.S.N., a son, Alan Bourne McMillen.

MADDUX.—Born at Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 8, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. Rufus F. Maddux, U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Anne Maddux.

VERBECK.—Born on Feb. 7, 1918, to Major and Mrs. Guido F. Verbeck, 106th Field Art., N.G., a daughter, Edith Muriel Verbeck.

MARRIED.

ALVEY-COX.—At Houston, Texas, Mr. John Carroll Alvey and Mrs. Katherine Cox.

BAGLEY-HARRINGTON.—At New York city, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1918, Lieut. Comdr. David W. Bagley, U.S.N., and Miss Marie Louise Harrington.

BENNETT-CARTER.—At New York city, Feb. 4, 1918, Mr. O. Benton Bennett, Pay Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Emma Sutton Carter, daughter of the late Col. E. O. Carter, U.S.A.

DINGLEY-KEENAN.—At Galveston, Texas, Feb. 12, 1918, Capt. Nelson Dingley, 3d, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Keenan.

MANNING-LARUE.—At New Orleans, La., Lieut. George O. Manning, U.S.N., and Miss Blanche Marie Larue.

SMITH-TRANK.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1918, Lieut. Paul Revere Smith, U.S.O.G., and Miss Grace Donigan Frank, U.S.O.G.

SPERRY-ALLEN.—On Monday, Feb. 18, 1918, in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Governors Island, New York Harbor, Lieut. Lawrence B. Sperry, U.S. naval aviator, and Miss Winifred Allen, of New York.

SPRIGGS-WRIGHT.—At New York city, Jan. 31, 1918, Lieut. Morris H. Spriggs, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Leslie Wright.

TYLER-WHITNEY.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 1, 1918, Major Joseph H. Tyler, U.S.A., and Miss Virginia Tierman Whitney.

DIED.

BAUSH.—Died at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 14, 1918, Lieut. Comdr. Robert O. Bausch, U.S.N.

DUTTON.—Died at Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 19, 1918, Major Robert McM. Dutton, U.S.M.C., retired.

FITCH.—Died recently at Skaneateles, N.Y., Charles Elliott Fitch, father of Mrs. Wallace H. Watts, wife of the chaplain of the 15th U.S. Inf.

KING.—Died at Muscatine, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1918, Dr. E. H. King, father of Lieut. Col. A. A. King, Field Art., U.S.A., Major J. O. King, Field Art., U.S.A., and Capt. E. R. King, M.R.O.

NIXON.—Died at New York city, Feb. 18, 1918, Mrs. Eliza Nixon, widow of Col. John B. Nixon, U.S.A.

POTTS.—Died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 11, 1918, Mr. Joseph S. Potts, son of Col. David G. Potts, and father of Capt. Adam E. Potts, C.A.O., and Lieut. Joseph S. Potts, Jr., 815th P.A.

REEVES.—Died at Elizabeth, N.J., Dec. 8, 1918, Mrs. Isabel L. Reeves, wife of Lieut. John W. Reeves, Jr., U.S.N.

SHERIDAN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1918, Major Philip H. Sheridan, Cav., U.S.A., son of the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U.S.A.

SHRYOCK.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2, 1918, Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, father of Mrs. John S. Arwine, wife of Commander Arwine, U.S.N.

SIBLEY.—Died at Fort Grant, Rockford, Ill., Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Sibley, U.S.A., retired, of pernicious anaemia.

SKIPWITH.—Died at Albermarle, Albemarle county, Va., Feb. 18, 1918, Lionel Skipwith, brother of Paymr. Grey Skipwith, U.S.M.

SUTHERLAND.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 18, 1918, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Sutherland, wife of the late Surg. Gen. Charles Sutherland, U.S.A.

FORT SHERIDAN NOTES.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 14, 1918.

The Russian war pictures were attended by most of the residents of the garrison. To see them as we did, surrounded by 1,500 of Uncle Sam's fighting men, was a very great privilege indeed.

Mrs. Burnham left on Tuesday for Janesville, to be gone about ten days. Mrs. Burnap will have as her guest for a few days Miss Underleak, of C. Field, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. Jones have gone to Leon Springs, where Lieutenant Jones is to be stationed.

Mrs. Wiegand, widow of Captain Wiegand, of the 24th U.S. Inf., was married very quietly last week to Lieutenant Gleason, of the 40th Inf. A party of ten, chaperoned by Mrs. Johnson, attended the High School dance at Highland Park on Saturday night. Mrs. Smith, of Boston, was the guest of Mrs. Wescott this week.

COLUMBUS NOTES.

Columbus, N.M., Feb. 12, 1918.

The 24th Infantry Officers' Club had its housewarming on Saturday evening for the members and their families. Speeches were made by Col. Wilson Chase and Major C. F. Andrews. A stringed orchestra, a huge fireplace with comfortable chairs about it and the "Bevo Bar" were added attractions. Lieut. Benjamin Marable, as secretary and treasurer, has had charge of the work of construction and furnishing.

Mrs. Calvin P. Titus has arrived at the post and will remain several weeks with Major Titus before returning to the Presidio of San Francisco, where her two small sons are staying with their grandmother.

Mrs. Charles F. Andrews has sent to the Red Cross twenty-four pairs of socks, twenty-four sweaters and trench caps made in class by the wives of the soldiers of the 24th Infantry. Mrs. Andrews started the class early in January and is justly proud of the work done by the twelve pupils.

The 13th Cavalry gave a hop on Friday evening in town. Guests were served with subpoena and many young ladies came from El Paso and Deming to spend the week-end. Colonel Van Deusen, 2d Field Art., recently visited Lieut. and Mrs. C. Haines Lee. He was en route to San Francisco.

STATE FORCES.

Adjutant General Frank D. Beary, of the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia, has issued instructions which prescribe the method of official communication adopted for the service of the War Department and the United States Army in writing letters and indorsements. These will be used in all official correspondence in the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia.

The Veteran Rifle Association of the New York Guard have arranged a series of three matches for the McAlpin cup. The first match will be shot in the armory of the 22d Regiment on March 2, the second in the 12th Regiment on March 30, and the third in the 13th Regiment armory on April 15. The teams will consist of ten men each, the scores of the highest six men to count. The best aggregate score in the three matches will be the prize.

Adj. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, sent out the orders on Feb. 20 which authorize the Cavalry organizations in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany and New York to purchase the number of horses necessary and to resume training as mounted organizations. At the same time General Sherrill rescinded the order issued months ago directing that Cavalry organizations be equipped and instructed as Infantry.

12TH NEW YORK.—COL. H. R. WINTHROP.

The 12th Infantry, New York State Guard, is now under command of Col. Henry R. Winthrop, who has succeeded Col. Thomas Deany, who resigned a few weeks since to accept an appointment in the service of the United States. Colonel Rogers has served for many years as an officer of the N.Y.N.G., and is known as an officer of excellent administrative abilities. The remaining field officers of the 12th, who are all experienced are the following: Lieut. Col. A. B. Quarrier, Majors E. A. Strong, N. B. Burr and T. O. Buck. The two latter officers have previously served as lieutenant colonels, but in order to help the organization of a new 12th Regiment willingly accepted reduced rank.

Company drills are being held with a very high percentage of attendance, and young men who desire a knowledge of soldiering can get it in the 12th. Men who are drafted and desire to drill at the armory with companies are welcome to do so, and can gain a valuable knowledge before they report to cantonments. This knowledge of military work they previously acquire will enable them to get positions of non-coms in the draft army.

Quite a number of drafted men who have drilled in the armory have won places as non-commissioned officers. The staff and company officers of the 12th are nearly all old officers of experience, and it seems like a family reunion to see them in uniform once more.

Military companies of the High School of Commerce, DeWitt Clinton High School and De La Salle School are drilling regularly at the armory, under the direction of the Military Training Commission.

13TH N.Y.—COL. CLARENCE W. SMITH.

In a praiseworthy effort to raise funds to help the Brooklyn chapter of the Red Cross, Col. Clarence W. Smith, commanding the 13th Regiment, N.Y. Guard, arranged an interesting military program in the armory on the night of Feb. 15. The chief event was a review of the command by Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, the wife of the Governor, who with her feminine staff conducted herself nobly as a reviewing officer. It was a most unusual and striking event, but the claim that this was the first time that a woman has reviewed a military organization in the United States is incorrect. The cadets at West Point had the honor of being reviewed by Her Royal Highness the Infanta Eulalia of Spain on May 29, 1893. Apprentice seamen at Newport were also reviewed by Mrs. Arthur G. James, wife of Commander James N.Y.C.O., and there have been some reviews in the South, we believe, with women as the honored guests, some of them holding the rank as honorary colonels. However, it is very rare that women have had this honor, but with their growing importance in taking part in the affairs of the nation female reviewing officers will probably be plentiful.

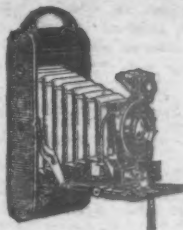
With Mrs. Whitman in the reviewing party were Miss Adelaide Grant, daughter of Col. Sydney Grant, former colonel of the 13th; Mrs. F. L. V. Hoppin, wife of Major Hoppin, of the Governor's staff; Mrs. E. J. Praeger, wife of the colonel of the 23d; Mrs. H. O. Barthman, wife of Colonel Barthman, of the 47th; Mrs. Elmore F. Austin, wife of Colonel Austin, now in the United States Service in the Coast Artillery; Mrs. George R. Dyer, wife of General Dyer; Mrs. James Robb, wife of General Robb; Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, wife of Adjutant General Sherrill, and Mrs. Clarence W. Smith, wife of the colonel of the 13th. Miss Mildred Duncan was the orderly.

The program began with a bayonet and physical drill by a picked squad from the 1st Battalion of the regiment in command of Lieut. John L. Roehrsler. Then 150 girls in Red Cross costume, from Girls' High School and Erasmus Hall, went through a very pretty marching drill, under Capt. O. F. Shinn, of the 13th. Next followed a drill of more than fifty girls of the Motor Corps of America, commanded by Miss Helen Bastedo. These young men were dressed in olive drab, and under Capt. (Miss) Helen Bastedo performed some handsome marching movements. The review of the regiment followed, and it made a fine showing. Of course, as Mrs. Whitman and her handsome staff passed along the lines of the regiment, escorted by Colonel Smith and his staff, there was great applause. Evening parade followed, Lieut. Col. Frank Deane commanding, and after this there was dancing. Mrs. Whitman repaired to the reception room and was introduced to prominent Brooklynites present.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. G.—In extending your knowledge of French for the purpose of taking the examination for telephone operator abroad it would be well for you to learn as much as possible of a military vocabulary. An excellent work is the French-English Military Technical Dictionary by Wilcox.

O. W. W.—No information regarding a fourth series of training camps is available. Watch our columns.

G. S.—Reserve officers may wear the appropriate uniform whenever under similar circumstances such uniform is customarily worn by officers of the Regular Army and not otherwise. Enlisted men of the Regular Army who are also Reserve officers will not wear the officer's uniform in any post, camp or other place at which they are on duty as enlisted men (Par. 5, Sp. Reg. 43). Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps are officers of the U.S. Army, and, when in active service, will wear the uniform and insignia of the arm, corps or department to which they belong (Par. 21, Sp. Reg. 41).

REGULAR READER.—Furlough time while on foreign service in 1911 counts singly and not double toward retirement. See A.R. 134.

BEN asks: Is a post plumber or post blacksmith (Civil Service) employed by the Quartermaster Corps considered in the military service? Answer: No.

G. K. W.—The War Department has not authorized the publication of information as to the number of American colored soldiers who are now on French soil.

J. J. M. asks: I participated in an engagement against hostile Mexicans at Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 26, 1915, in which my company lost one man and had two wounded (Camp Stephen Little). Am I entitled to badge per G.O. 156, 1917, and if so what is procedure to procure same? Answer: Yes; apply to The Adjutant General through the channel.

S. H. F.—Date of next course of instruction for officers at Fort Monroe after the present course has not been announced.

S. G.—The War Department has not announced a school for the preparation of young men as interpreters.

CHIPS.—An enlisted man who receives an appointment as officer should not wear the uniform of an officer until his acceptance of commission and discharge from his enlisted service.

EL. R. M.—A major, Medical Reserve Corps, who accepts a

commission as captain in the Medical Corps, would no longer wear the insignia of major, M.R.C., nor would he draw the pay of major. It is not possible to say when an officer who became captain on Feb. 1, 1918, will be promoted to major.

M. W. S.—W. F. Orsary is a Lieutenant of Infantry; address, El Paso, Texas.

A. M. P.—The regulations for examination of provisional captains at the end of two years as provisional officers have not been promulgated. It will be late this year before such examinations are due.

A. E. B.—The Comptroller's decision to the effect that a soldier may be discharged and re-enlisted after four years' service appeared in our issue of Dec. 29, page 652.

C. C. J.—We cannot state what action will be taken upon your recommendation for commission in the Q.M.C. N.A. An inquiry through the channel may give you the desired information.

R. A. G.—In Sec. 9 of the Selective Service Act it is directed in the case of the discharge of temporary officers "if the report of such board be adverse to the continuance of any such officer and be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged from the Service at the discretion of the President with one month's pay and allowances."

J. P. L.—Provisional second lieutenants, Regular Army, are not entitled to count their National Guard service toward longevity in the Army.

J. R. S.—An enlisted man who has had thirty years' service and has accepted a commission as first lieutenant in the National Army could resign his commission and be retired as an enlisted man, but we could not say that it would be necessary to take advantage of retirement privilege just at this time, as he could continue as an officer in the National Army and retire at some later date. If he, however, desires to give up his commissioned rank he has the privilege of sending in his resignation and asking to be retired under Army Regulation, Par. 134.

M. W.—A retired soldier is entitled to wear the uniform, as he is subject to military regulations. Consult any good history of the Civil War in your public library and you should find an account of the Andersonville Prison.

B. H. L.—You do not state whose receipt your husband holds for amount paid for Liberty Bond. The bank or party to whom the money was paid should deliver the bond on surrender of the receipt, or if direction was given to have the bond delivered to you, you should be informed as to who agreed to deliver, so you may properly investigate the delay, or refer the matter to the Treasury Department.

PASSENGERS ON THE PACIFIC.

Following is a list of passengers on a recent sailing for Pacific stations:

First-class for Honolulu—Major John C. Beaumont, Marine Corps; Capt. Emil Engel, 4th Cav.; Capt. G. Barrett, Jr., 32d Inf., wife and two children; Capt. Frank J. Riley, 1st Inf.; Capt. William H. Griffith, E.R.C.; Capt. Charles M. Marsh, E.R.C.; George M. Shepard, E.R.C.; Lieut. Robert B. McKay, U.S.N.R.F.; 1st Lieut. James E. Snow, Marine Corps; 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Tighe, Marine Corps; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Smith, Marine Corps; 1st Lieut. Henry Gund, Marine Corps; Civil Engr. George A. McKay, U.S.N., and wife; 2d Lieut. Norman R. Jensen, Marine Corps; 2d Lieut. Charles N. Berclum, E.R.C., and wife; 2d Lieut. James R. Braman, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. Francis C. Renshaw, E.R.C.; Prov. 2d Lieut. Harold P. Detwiler, C.A.C., and wife; Prov. 2d Lieut. George B. Dohyans, C.A.C., wife and infant; Prov. 2d Lieut. Paul S. Roper, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Russell S. Shannon, Vet. R.O.; Nurse Miss Lola A. Williams, A.N.C.; Chief Clerk J. A. Shadinger, Lighthouse Service, wife and daughter; Mrs. J. P. Wisser, wife Brig. Gen. Wisser; Mrs. J. B. Wilson, mother Lieut. A. V. Wilson, 13th Inf.; Mrs. John S. Seally and son, family captain, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Thomas B. Griffin and three children, family Lieutenant M.C.C.; Miss Gladys Gray, fiancée Lieut. G. D. Huffard, and mother of Miss Gray; Chemist Maxwell C. Johnson, Territorial Food Commission, and wife; Miss Ida Pehler, stenographer, post office; Mrs. Hazel M. Corson, and child, family chief electrician U.S.N., deceased; W. A. Horn, secretary Y.M.C.A.

First-class to Guam: Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., retired; Med. Director M. H. Simond, U.S.N., retired; Med. Dir. Oliver D. Norton, U.S.N., retired, and wife; Comdr. W. K. Harrison, U.S.N., retired, and wife; Surg. George Rothanger, U.S.N., retired; P.A. Surg. L. W. Johnson, U.S.N.; Miss Rita Lewis, fiancée Lieut. John T. Smith.

First-class to Manila: Major Burt B. Phillips, 15th Inf., wife, two daughters and mother-in-law; Naval Consir. Waldo P. Druley, U.S.N., and wife; Capt. Walter S. Vider, Q.M.N.A.; 1st Lieut. E. N. Miller, P.S.; 1st Lieut. John C. Campbell, Dent. Corp. U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Murfit, E.R.C., and wife; 1st Lieut. Case E. Rafter, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Carson E. Smith, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. Lloyd R. Benham, E.R.C.; Ensign Walter R. Hines, U.S.N.R.F.; Ensign S. H. McCoy, U.S.N.R.F.; Pay Clerk Charles C. Franklin, U.S.N.; Nurse Miss Clara L. Bonnis, A.M.C.; Nurse Miss Cora V. Hicks, A.N.C.; Miss Katherine C. Keegan, A.N.C.; Nurse Elizabeth Tack, A.N.C.; Mrs. D. Herron and infant, family Lieutenant Herron, U.S.N.R.F.; Mrs. B. E. Brewer, wife Lieutenant Brewer, P.S.; Miss Carol S. Johnson, fiancée Lieut. R. W. Burroughs, U.S.N.; Draftsman Ralph L. Edwards, Naval Station, and wife; Dir. Field Clerk Miss Juanita Graham, G. I. Graham; Percy R. Angell and wife, insular employee.

Second-class to Honolulu: Q.M. Sergt. Frank H. Harbst, Marine Corps; Q.M. William Denison, Marine Corps; Mrs. Frank L. Chester, wife private Q.M.C.; Mrs. Lester W. Tuffs, wife private Marine Corps; Mrs. Leslie D. Robinson, wife hospital apprentice, Navy; Mrs. Margaret Rivett and son, servant with Mrs. Wisser; Miss Elevenah Walken, sister-in-law of John J. Ragan, Q.M.C.; four chief petty officers, U.S.N.

Second-class to Guam: Mrs. S. S. Gilbert, family electrician 1st class radio, U.S.N.

Second-class to Manila: Fred C. Uhler, first sergeant, U.S.A., retired; Mrs. C. J. Cowles and son, family Q.M. sergeant; Mrs. William C. Nesbitt, widow sergeant, 25th Inf.; Maria Cortes, maid with Dir. Field Clerk G. I. Graham, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Willis E. Eldridge and infant, family private first class, M.D.

CAMP JACKSON NOTES.

Columbia, S.C., Feb. 12, 1918.

Because of the quarantine restrictions in town, there have been no large social affairs this week. A great number of people, though, have taken advantage of the fact that Keith's vaudeville has moved to the Liberty Theater at camp, temporarily, and every night parties have motored out for the performance.

During the last week about 1,000 men have left Camp Jackson for other camps in the South. On Thursday afternoon, at the Liberty Theater, Lieutenant Picard, formerly of the French army, now working with the American Y.M.C.A., gave two very interesting lectures to the men at camp about conditions and customs in France. A good many ladies motored out for the lectures, among them Mrs. George Apple, Mrs. Knechtelhausen, Mrs. Charles Stevens and her mother, Mrs. Mather, Mrs. G. W. Moses and Miss Marion Moses and Mrs. McIver and Miss Frances McIver. On Saturday Lieutenant Picard gave a lecture especially for the ladies.

Thursday evening, at the Tea Shop, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Brendon gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Boswell and for Miss Lil Hodgson, of Athens, Ga., Captain Jackson, of the British army, and Lieutenant Mesuret and Captain Constant, of the French army. Mrs. Boswell leaves soon to join Major Boswell at Greenville, N.C., his new station. Capt. and Mrs. Lamar Edmunds, who were married last Tuesday in Savannah, have arrived in Columbia and are at the home of Captain Edmunds's brother, on Gregg street, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Zemer are with Mrs. John Lawson, on Woodrow street. Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Kilpatrick and Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Weigle are also staying with Mrs. Lawson. Lieut. and Mrs. George Dry and little daughter are with Mrs. Jeff Frank, on Cypress street. Lieut. and Mrs. Dorane, who were married last week, have taken rooms at 2202 Hampton street.

Mrs. Edward Strong Mather had a small tea on Saturday

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for her daughter, Mrs. Charles N. Stevens, who is visiting her while Captain Stevens is taking a course of training at Fort Sill. Little Miss Sarah Richie, daughter of Captain Richie, of the Provisional Regiment, celebrated her tenth birthday on Saturday by giving a dinner at Camp Jackson for the officers of her father's company.

While horseback riding on Sunday Colonel Cheek was very badly hurt when his horse shied and was knocked down by a

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street car. The horse was killed and Captain Cheek had several ribs broken, but it is expected he will recover. Athletic activities are being continued in camp despite the changeable weather. Just now interest centers in basketball, baseball and boxing. On Saturday the Newberry College basketball team was defeated by the Quartermaster Corps quintet by 17 to 14. The Q.M. quintet was a heavy and swift team and made it hard going for Newberry from the start.

NOTES OF FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 16, 1918.

Major Piper, of the 1st Hospital, is at Signal Mountain Inn recuperating from his recent illness. Col. J. W. Pickering, chief of staff of the 6th Regular Division, is here at Camp Forrest on a visit from Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala. Lieut. J. S. Coleman is able to be out after a recent illness.

Twenty-six officers and students have recently arrived at Camp Greenleaf.

Miss Noie Fancher, of Sparta, Tenn., and Lieut. Homer R. Frater, 6th Inf., were married Feb. 9 at the home of the bride's uncle, Dr. H. L. Fancher, in Chattanooga. Chaplain Claiborne officiated. Lieut. J. M. Moore, of Savannah, who is stationed at Camp Forrest in the 16th Machine-gun Battalion, and Miss Jennie Lee Sullivan, of St. Louis, were married Saturday in Chattanooga. Chaplain Weber officiating.

Lieut. Lewis F. Chamberlain, 54th Inf., and Miss Ann Katherine Hollander, of Beaver Falls, Pa., were married Feb. 12 by Father Francis T. Sullivan at the Catholic Rectory. Lieutenant Chamberlain is from Ambridge, Pa. Lieut. Walter McMary Morgan, of Nashville, and Miss Virginia Boisseau Carver, of Memphis, were married at the bride's home in Memphis on Feb. 12. Lieutenant Cowan, 54th Inf., and Miss Charlotte White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl White, were married on Saturday at the home of the bride on Lookout Mountain. Lieutenant Cowan is the stepson of Senator Shields. Senator and Mrs. Shields were guests at the wedding.

Dr. and Mrs. John W. Green, of Atlanta, Ga., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Ethel Louise, to Lieut. Stephen T. Brown, stationed at Camp Greenleaf.

Battery E, 8d Field Art., has arrived at the training camp for duty under command of Capt. E. D. Downes, Jr. The children of Fort Oglethorpe gave a dance on Friday. Music was by the 11th Cavalry band. Miss Ida Greer, of Spartanburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rhett, wife of Captain Rhett, at Fort Oglethorpe.

A Valentine dance was given at the Hotel Patton on Feb.

18 by the Daughters of the Confederacy, Gen. A. P. Stewart Chapter. The officers of Fort Oglethorpe were invited guests. Lieut. John E. Loop, 316th Heavy Field Art., stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., has been appointed assistant regimental adjutant. Lieutenant Loop's home is in Chattanooga, and he was graduated from the First Training Camp at Weldon, N.C.

Mrs. Rhett has returned to the post after a stay in Spartanburg, N.C., where she was called by the illness and death of her mother. Mrs. Blauvelt and two children have arrived from Fort Leavenworth to join Captain Blauvelt, who is on duty at Camp Warden, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Bemis, of Richmond, Va., will come soon to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Bemis, 6th Inf.

Mrs. Goyer, wife of Lieutenant Goyer, has been called to Jackson, Miss., by the death of her father, Judge Brane.

About 500 recruits arrived at Camp Forrest on Thursday for the 11th Infantry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 11, 1918.

Thirty million dollars of life insurance has been taken out by officers and enlisted men of Fort Leavenworth. Major Paul A. Hodgson, who has been in charge of the insurance bureau, has been detailed to the United States filling station at Edgewood, Md.

An interesting collection of French military works and memoirs of famous French generals, comprising forty volumes, has been presented to the Army Service Schools by Capt. Donald A. Sanger, on duty with the Army Signal School. The books were collected by Captain Sanger at odd times, some of them having been presented by a French officer, who had them on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Colonel Miller has ordered that they be rebound in cloth and placed in the library. Several of the volumes are very rare, there being only one or two copies in the United States.

According to a well-founded rumor, another engineer organization, to be known as the 31st U.S. Engineers, is to be organized here within a short time. Major Miller, now in command of the Engineer replacement troops, is slated to organize the new regiment. It is presumed that the 31st is to take the place of the 7th, which was organized at Fort Leavenworth last June and is now said to be sufficiently equipped for service. The 7th is at full war strength and is composed of a splendid body of men. Due to the illness of Colonel Adams, Major Paulsen is in temporary command.

Little Miss Louise Davis, daughter of Major and Mrs. Davis, who has been seriously ill with diphtheria, is improving. Major Davis, instructor in equestrianism, suffered a sprain last week and has been confined to his quarters for several days. Lieut. Col. M. N. Scott, who has been spending a ten days' leave with Mrs. Scott and children, left last week for Hattiesburg, Miss. Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Taylor announce the birth of a son on Feb. 9. Lieut. Col. James Houston, who has been attending the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla., is spending a short while with his mother, Mrs. Houston, and sister, Mrs. A. S. Cowan, en route to his station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Major and Mrs. Oscar Schlichter, who have been stationed at Camp Lee, Va., are now in Washington. They will leave shortly for Copenhagen, where Major Schlichter will be military attaché at the American embassy of Denmark and Sweden. Mrs. Schlichter was formerly Miss Elizabeth Abernathy, of Leavenworth. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller will return the last of the week from a fortnight's visit in Fort Sam Houston with Capt. and Mrs. Sam Fuller and Capt. and Mrs. Cyrus Wilder, and en route home visited Major and Mrs. Horace Fuller at Fort Sill.

Mrs. J. A. Berger, of Houston, Texas, is the guest for a short while of her mother, Mrs. A. Scales, and sister, Miss Alfred Scales. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edward Calvert, and small daughter, Martha, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., are spending a short while at the National Hotel, in Leavenworth. Colonel Calvert will leave Tuesday for a visit with his mother in Kentucky. Mrs. Calvert and little girl remaining in Leavenworth until his return, when they will leave for Palo Alto, Cal., for station.

Miss Lou Uline, who has been quite ill at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Leavenworth, is convalescent. Capt. and Mrs. Alvin Palmer were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Altman in Kansas City, Mo. Col. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, who are guests of Mrs. Koehler's mother, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, in Leavenworth, will leave early in April for a permanent residence in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Henry Gibbins, who has been quite ill for the past fortnight, has recovered and will leave with her children, Mary and Henry, Jr., for Newport News, Va., Saturday, to join Lieutenant Colonel Gibbins. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Gibbins's brother, Mr. James McGonigle, who has accepted a position in Newport News.

GREAT LAKES.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Feb. 13, 1918.

One of Capt. William A. Moffett's numerous conservation measures is to establish, just as soon as the weather permits, a motor-track line between Chicago and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Twenty motor-trucks are to carry freight, provisions and coal to help solve the car shortages and transportation problems of Chicago by doing the work hitherto performed by the railroads. A railroad, the first Government owned line, to be composed of the lines operated between the seven camps of this station, is now being planned, and it is expected will save the nation many thousands of dollars monthly. Training ships attached to the 9th, 10th and 11th Naval Districts will not be sent on long cruises this summer, but will be confined to short runs between Chicago and Great Lakes and Milwaukee. Liberty parties will be carried on the ships, thereby relieving the congestion now evident on the railroad and electric line.

The Navy Department has raised the ban on selling candy to sailors in the camp canteens, but Captain Moffett has directed that candy be sold only two days in the week at Great Lakes. "Fresh fruits are to be substituted for sweets the remaining days," said Captain Moffett. "The proceeds are to be saved, but to better the health of the sailors."

"A Day at Great Lakes," the pageant written by and produced under direction of John B. Kaufman, surgeon, U.S.N., athletic officer, scored such a success at Medinah Temple in Chicago last week that it is to be presented in Milwaukee as soon as the auditorium there can be made ready.

Paymaster J. D. Doyle reported last week to the Naval Auxiliary of the Red Cross that everyone of the 37,000 young sailors at the station had been furnished with a sweater through the Red Cross. It is estimated that altogether 50,000 sailors from Great Lakes have been thus outfitted through the Red Cross.

Nine councils of the Knights of Columbus banded together in the north shore war camp activities committee for a naval and military ball given this week at the Arcadia in Chicago. The Great Lakes band played, a drill by sailors and other naval features were on the program. The proceeds were devoted to the general fund of the Knights of Columbus, from which an entertainment for the tars at Great Lakes will be furnished. Mrs. Ford Rodman Carter was active in helping the sailors in charge of the recreation fund for the Great Lakes Station benefit from the hockey match played last Monday night at the Arena in Chicago. Great Lakes and Illinois Athletic Club clashed.

The first of a series of afternoon musicales managed by Jessie B. Hall for the benefit of the Navy Relief was given Sunday afternoon at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. The playing of Robert Macdonald, U.S.N., pianist, was the feature of the program. Miss Hall hopes to present on each program a sailor who was a concert artist before his enlistment. This series was personally patronized by Capt. and Mrs. William A. Moffett.

President White, of the Board of Trade in Chicago, was thrown out of office and Harry Avery, custodian, turned the keys of the building over to Mrs. Bertha Fath, secretary of the Dancing Teachers' Committee of the War Board, Recreation Division. One hundred sailors from Great Lakes then fox-trotted and one-stepped in celebrating the first of a series of dancing lessons to be given Navy and Army men last Saturday. Clubs, homes and all sorts of organizations are

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open to the boys, and the cream of Chicago society is over ready to entertain. All affairs are by invitation, and Mrs. Ford B. Carter, who assists Chaplain Charles Moore, of the camp, in recreation work, says she is overwhelmed every week by requests to be allowed to help entertain the boys.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 6, 1918.

Major Gen. John F. Morrison arrived Sunday from Washington for several days to inspect the 90th Division, Camp Travis, to determine what has been accomplished in training the men. Monday was spent in a trip over the cantonment and a special inspection of the 359th Infantry in review. A visit was made Tuesday to Leon Springs, accompanied by Brig. Gen. W. H. Johnston. A lecture was also given by General Morrison to the officers and student officers at camp. Col. Ralph Harrison left Tuesday for Washington, where he will join Mrs. Harrison, who has just undergone an operation at Rochester, N.Y., and is doing nicely. Col. A. S. Morgan is acting adjutant general during Colonel Harrison's absence. Mrs. John Burgess Johnson and Miss Mary Aubrey left Monday for Greenville, S.C., to visit Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Bulkeley, after which they will go North. Mrs. Johnson stopping in Washington and Miss Aubrey going to New York, to continue her voice studies. Col. and Mrs. Gerret Van S. Quackenbush had as guests at dinner at Kelly Field on Friday Gen. and Mrs. Ruckman, Lieut. and Mrs. Clinton, Miss Engle Band, Lieut. George Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Roberts.

Major James G. Boswell, who has been aid to General Ruckman, left Tuesday for Washington and will be stationed in the personnel office of the Signal Officer. Major Boswell has been granted ten days' leave and will go via Georgia and visit his former home. Mrs. Lawrence Mead, of New York, arrived during the week to be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. George W. Martin. Major P. E. Van Nostrand entertained at dinner Thursday at Kelly Field, having as his guests his mother, Mrs. Van Nostrand, Major and Mrs. Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Beitel, Misses Lillian and Violet Cannon, Major and Mrs. J. W. Heard, Frank Van Nostrand and Lieutenant Richter. Mrs. C. A. Flagler, who has arrived to join General Flagler, is located at the Hutchins Hotel. Capt. and Mrs. Herbert S. Clarkson entertained with a dinner party at Kelo Lodge on Thursday, when they honored Gen. and Mrs. Ruckman. After dinner dancing was enjoyed.

Major and Mrs. O. G. Collins entertained at dinner at the Country Club for Col. Robert J. Reading, Major and Mrs. Davison, Captains Kelly, Lemon, Mrs. Frank Buckel and the Misses Buckel. Mrs. John Darragh, accompanied by her grandson, Master Barmore, arrived Saturday from New York and Washington, where they have been spending the winter with

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nated for service in the Southern Department, with its station
the department aeronautical officer Feb. 1. It was designated
as Repair Squadron No. 817, Aviation Section, Signal Corps.
The headquarters office at Kelly Field are to be moved into
larger space Thursday, when they will be changed from their
present location to the ground officers' training department.
All of headquarters will be changed, with the exception of the
information bureau, in charge of Lieutenant Skeels, which will
remain in its present location. The new headquarters offices
will be more commodious and their location will be better
adapted to the increasing volume of work passing through the
various departments represented therein.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 9, 1918.

Miss Virginia Whitney was guest of honor at numerous
delightful affairs in anticipation of her marriage to Major
Tyler; Mrs. B. H. Peale giving an elaborate luncheon at the
Hotel Utah for her on Wednesday; Mrs. J. L. Conkling a
similar affair on Tuesday; Miss Marjorie Bidwell a bridge-
tea on Thursday, and Miss Phoebe Day a bridge-
tea on Monday preceding her marriage. Miss Helen Kearns was hostess
at a dancing party on Wednesday evening, when a number of
the Army friends as well as the town friends of the young
bride were guests.

Mrs. Clarence D. Lang, of New York, who is home with her
parents, Col. and Mrs. E. A. Wall, during the absence of
Captain Lang abroad, has been entertained at numerous af-
fairs during her stay. She was guest of honor at a luncheon
for a score of friends on Jan. 26, given by Mrs. Walter N.
Pugh. The guests were among the most intimate friends of
Mrs. Lang, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Wall.

Lieut. A. T. Jackson, of the 20th, reported to the civil offi-
cers of Salt Lake that he had been robbed a few days ago,
someone having entered his quarters and taken a .45-caliber
automatic pistol and two magazines for the same.

The state of Utah holds first place for honors in the ex-
emption records of the seven states in which the state stands,
having had less requests for exemptions and consequently less
denials than any so far recorded.

Most inspiring to the home folks who have felt in pretty
close touch with the Utah Artillerymen—the 145th Field Ar-
tillery—at Linda Vista is the report of their success in
making the first barrage fire with what was characterized as a
perfect score on Jan. 28. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wecker have
returned to Salt Lake after a month's visit with their son,
Lieut. Ellis Wecker, at the Presidio of San Francisco. Lieut-
enant Wecker has been allowed to rejoin his regiment at
American Lake, after a period of illness in the Letterman
General Hospital. Lieut. Lloyd Wecker is in service in France.
Mrs. Irwin Clawson, wife of Lieutenant Clawson, 145th Field
Art., has returned to remain with her mother, Mrs. Gray,
after spending a month at Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, follow-
ing their marriage, which was one of Salt Lake's holiday
weddings.

Mrs. Clarence Bamberger and her small daughter, Marie,
have left for Washington, to join Lieutenant Bamberger, who
is in the Ordnance Department there. Miss Connie Young,
youngest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Richard W. Young, has
gone with her two small brothers, Ralph and Truman, to
Linda Vista, to visit her parents, Mrs. Young having been
there since the holidays.

Mrs. E. J. Wallace has gone to Southern California, where
she will spend the remainder of the winter with her son,
Lieut. Comdr. S. W. Wallace, executive officer of the Naval
Training Station at San Diego.

CAMP FURLONG.

Columbus, N.M., Feb. 12, 1918.

The arrival of Col. George E. Stockle's wife was an event
of last week and a great pleasure to us all. Mrs. Milton O.
Beebe, wife of the Chaplain, 12th Cavalry, entertained Col.
and Mrs. Stockle and Master George E. Stockle, jr., as did
also Mrs. William H. Dean the following Sunday for dinner.
A large tea was given in honor of Mrs. Stockle at the home
of Mrs. William H. Dean on Saturday, when all the 12th Cav-
alry ladies were guests.

A surprise party was given to Mrs. Milton O. Beebe in
honor of her birthday, Jan. 26. The ladies of the post who
brought the surprise were Mesdames Stockle, T. E. Price,
Charles Kendall, Charles Lee, William E. Shipp, James Dow-
ling, William H. Dean, John Riedinger and Kenneth O. Brown.
The husbands of the ladies joined in the repeat. Lieut. and
Mrs. James Dowling entertained at dinner Feb. 9 Lieut. and
Mrs. Dean, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles B. Keldall entertained
at dinner Feb. 10 for Capt. and Mrs. Terrill E. Price and
Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Dean.

Col. and Mrs. George E. Stockle, 12th Cav., entertained at
dinner on Tuesday of last week, with Chaplain and Mrs.
Milton O. Beebe, Master Milton O. Beebe, jr., and Lieut. and
Mrs. William H. Dean as guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Dean enter-
tained Major and Mrs. Artaud for dinner Monday of last
week. Mrs. William Shipp entertained at cards last week in
honor of Mrs. George E. Stockle. Capt. John McDonald has
brought his mother to the camp from Louisville, Ky. Mrs.
William Shipp is expecting her cousin to visit Camp Furlong
shortly.

Camp Furlong has had three very bad sand storms in the
last week. Mrs. Richard Ballard and Mrs. De Saussure made
a hurried trip to El Paso last week.

The new 24th Infantry Officers' Club has just been com-
pleted and is a most attractive place to visit and very homi-
like, as they have a huge fireplace taking 4-foot logs, with
very attractive mission furniture. Captain Tilton, M.R.C., has
gone to Los Angeles to join Mrs. Tilton, and they are expected
here some time this week. Lieut. and Mrs. De Saussure have
gone to housekeeping on the west side of camp.

Mrs. Jack McEl. Reardon has returned to camp after three
weeks' visit to her mother in Independence, Kas. Lieut. Cole-
man Eckles is improving very rapidly from a broken leg, re-
ceived at drill.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 13, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS.

First Lieutenants, M.R.C., to be First Lieutenants, M.C., rank
Jan. 25 to Feb. 5, 1918.

W. C. Munly, A. E. Pagan, F. P. Baker, O. B. Gibson, G. W.
Rice, R. K. Stacey, W. C. Colbert, E. L. Wilson, W. S. Cuipep-
per, O. R. Glenn, G. A. Clapp, C. P. Mueller.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

To be second lieutenant from date of appointment: A. G.
Wineman, P.S.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants, rank from Aug. 30, 1917.

D. I. Piper, O. M. Jank, H. U. Wagner, F. S. Day, G. W.
Hirsch, P. C. Shaffer, W. R. Deable, jr., F. R. Reed, J. W.
Coffey, F. C. Meade, L. Dwight, E. T. Brown, C. E. Morgan-
thaler, W. M. Hall, T. O. Dickson, jr., R. W. Hasbrouck, H. W.
Paust, J. T. de Camp, W. D. Collins, S. P. Huff, W. H. Donald-
son, jr., H. M. Black, W. D. Murphy, O. B. Palmer, J. C.
Hawkins.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, rank as noted.

July 9, 1917—L. H. Rand 13—E. M. Markham; 14—G. B.
Pillsbury; 18—G. R. Lukes.

Aug. 5—J. R. Slattery, A. E. Waldron, F. A. Poke, G. A. Young-
berg, E. N. Johnston, C. O. Sherrill, E. D. Peck, G. R. Spalding,
E. J. Dent, W. P. Stoker, W. Willing, W. A. Mitchell, M. Brooke,
L. V. Frazier, H. C. Fluke, M. C. Tyler, U. S. Grant, 3d, W. H.
Rose, L. M. Adams, W. D. A. Anderson, H. H. Bay, T. M.
Robins, R. D. Black, T. H. Dillon, De W. O. Jones, E. Graves,

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ander, J. A. O'Connor, L. H. Watkins, G. E. Humphrey, R.
Park, D. I. Sultan, G. E. Edgerton.

Captains to be Majors, rank as noted.

July 9, 1917—C. L. Sturdevant; 13—E. J. Atkinson, R. T.
Coimer; 14—R. S. A. Dougherty; 18—S. O. Godfrey.
Aug. 5, 1917—F. O. Harrington, C. O. Gee, J. M. Wright,
J. R. D. Matheson, W. H. Sage, jr., O. J. Taylor, E. H. Marks,
E. North, A. H. Acher, G. V. B. Wilkes, J. O. H. Lee, F. S.
Benson, L. O. Herkness, A. K. B. Lyman, F. S. Strong, jr.,
D. D. Pullen, C. H. Brown, O. N. Solbert, B. O. Dunn, D. H.
Connolly, R. F. Fowler, D. McCoach, jr., J. G. B. Lanipark,
P. B. Fleming, J. W. Stewart, J. C. Mahaffey, P. S. Rein-
eck, R. A. Wheeler, W. M. Chubb, H. S. Bennion, W. C. Sher-
man, E. O. Kuldell, E. G. Panlos, B. O. Chynoweth, M. P. Fox,
J. C. Gotwals, F. K. Newcomer, C. F. Williams, G. R. Young,
R. N. Nicholas, J. A. Dorst, R. W. Falmam, L. E. Oliver, W. H.
Holcombe, J. E. Cress, C. P. Gross, B. A. Miller, P. O. Bullard,
B. E. Somerville, X. H. Price, R. W. Crawford, F. S. Skinner,
D. O. Elliott, A. P. Cowgill, G. F. Lewis, H. Brand, jr., F. W.
Herman, I. H. Carruth, O. O. Kuents, W. E. R. Covell, E. R.
Kimble, J. D. Arthur, jr., E. F. Miller.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, rank as noted.

Aug. 5, 1917—M. Young, L. C. Brown, H. L. Steele, T. F.
Dwyer, J. B. Mitchell, A. S. Morgan, C. H. Hilton, E. J. Glas-
gow, P. Willis, W. F. Stewart, J. B. Douglas, H. T. Patten,
E. Kimmel, J. R. Procter, J. B. Christian, F. W. Phisierer,
R. H. O. Kelton, P. P. Bishop, H. J. Hatch, E. J. Wallace,
W. F. Hase, W. R. Doogies, J. F. Howell, J. C. Nichols, H. W.
Schull, O. C. Carter, S. D. Embick, W. H. Mource, L. D.
Waldron, E. A. Greenough, A. Greig, jr., J. A. Ragles, T. E.
Murphy, H. W. Newton, A. D. Raymond, J. B. Pourie, J. L.
Hughes, J. W. C. Abbott, H. T. Matthews, H. O. Barnes, S. H.
Mould, L. S. Chappelle, G. Sevier, R. F. Woods, A. C. Thomp-
son, E. L. Gilmer, J. McBride, jr., R. K. Cravens, G. O. Hub-
bard, J. M. Wheeler, H. S. Kerrick, F. J. Miller, P. S. Gold-
man, O. L. Lanham.

Dec. 26—G. F. Connolly; 28—J. S. Johnston, J. S. Hardin,
L. E. Bennett. Jan. 4, 1918—G. L. Hicks, jr., L. S. Ed-
wards.

(Continued on page 976.)

Mrs. John L. Jenkins and John Darragh. Mrs. Jenkins is at
present with Major Jenkins in Louisville, Ky., but will arrive
later to join Mrs. Darragh here. Capt. John Darragh is station-
ed in Washington.

Captain Barnes was host at dinner Wednesday in honor of
Gen. and Mrs. Buckman. Mrs. Duval West, jr., left yesterday
for Muskogee, Okla., to visit her mother, Mrs. Bramlette,
during Captain West's absence in service abroad. Mrs. H.
W. Parker entertained at dinner Thursday in compliment to
Colonel Parker.

Mme. Maud Powell, famous violinist, and her assisting
artist, Arthur Loesser, played to the officers and soldiers at
Camp Travis during her visit in the city. Her audience was
thrilled and when the notes of the last selection had been
finished rounds of applause were the soldiers' answer for her
entertainment.

Valuable Army records were burned, with approximately
\$10,000 loss, at 4:30 o'clock Sunday morning when fire de-
stroyed the headquarters building of the Student Officers'
Reserve Training School at Camp Stanley. The camp tele-
phone exchange, which was situated in the building, was also
destroyed and the camp was cut off from telephone con-
nection. The fire was caused from an overheated stove. Colonel
Hartman has established temporary offices in one of the other
buildings.

San Antonio has been placed under Army control by drastic
health act and all places where food is made, sold or handled,
all barber shops and manicure parlors will be inspected regu-
larly by United States officials. To carry out the orders of
the Federal Government, Major O. H. Gardner has arrived
from Buffalo, N.Y., and will be stationed in San Antonio,
with offices in the City Hall. He will have a corps of experts
and specialists to assist him and in addition to taking charge
of all inspection work will have management of the clinic
and laboratory, also included to protect health and morals of
soldiers stationed here.

Major C. E. Rhinehardt and Capt. J. Phepps, of the Royal
British Aviation Corps, made a flight from Fort Worth on
Thursday to Kelly Field and discussed problems of training
with Col. W. D. Chitt, Major H. B. Burwell and Major J. W.
Heard. On the trip sixty miles from San Antonio, at an
elevation of about 3,000 feet, an accident occurred when some
of the struts under one of the wings broke and the airplane
would have plunged heading had not Major Rhinehardt sub-
stituted his body for the missing supports in such a way that
the machine could descend and land without injury to either
officer.

Camp Travis has a mumps epidemic and the base hospital
is crowded with patients. Temporary quarters are being
erected to house the convalescents. The measles cases have
been checked. No new cases have been reported this week.
At present there are more than 100 nurses at the hospital
and construction is under way on a second home and when
completed there will be quarters for an additional 150 nurses.

Construction of hospital wards for 400 patients and of
barracks for 300 enlisted men of the Medical Department as
additions to the base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, is under
way. There will be ten wards, with a capacity of forty pa-
tients to the ward, and three barracks buildings. Besides the
additions to the base hospital a great amount of other build-
ing is under way, under direction of Capt. Erwin Scott.

A repair squadron for the Aviation Section has been desig-



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ARMY NOMINATIONS OF FEB. 13—Continued.

Temporary promotions—continued.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels, rank as noted.

Dec. 8, 1917—P. Giddings, E. S. Walton, A. T. Smith, Jan. 9, 1918—F. L. Munson, T. M. Anderson, Jr., J. E. Hunt; 22—C. H. Miller, H. B. Fiske.

Lieutenant Colonel to be Colonel with rank from Dec. 8, 1917. I. L. Reeves, additional officer, on date would have been promoted to original vacancy had he not been retired.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, rank as noted.

Jan. 9, 1918—E. J. Newlen, add. officer, on date would have been promoted to fill original vacancy had he not been retired. Aug. 5, 1917—R. Sheldon; Dec. 21—E. J. Bracken; Jan. 8, 1918—G. W. England; 9—O. B. Parker, A. C. Voria, F. R. Curtis, F. L. Davidson, G. E. Kump; 10—M. C. Corey. Jan. 22—A. M. Ferguson, DeW. W. Chamberlin, W. H. Johnson, R. G. Rutherford, Jr., R. E. Grinstead, A. S. Williams, W. B. Graham, C. J. Nelson, E. A. Jewett, C. H. Danforth; 23—G. H. Williams, L. T. Baker, G. S. Frank, F. S. Leisenring, O. F. Andrews, A. L. Briggs, J. M. Petty, J. B. Shuman, C. G. Lawrence, F. G. Kellond, W. P. Kitta, W. Harvey, F. B. Davis, H. D. Mitchell; 24—O. C. Nichols, K. T. Smith.

Captains to be Majors, rank as noted.

Nov. 12, 1917—J. E. Barszynski, B. W. Field; 13—B. Ward; 15—P. H. Clark, T. H. Lowe; 16—J. W. H. Ebelinger, Jr., R. A. Dunford; 17—O. C. Bankhead, J. P. Adams; 18—I. Longenecker, W. C. Whitener, P. J. Osterman, W. J. Connolly, E. D. Barlow, Jr., L. E. Hohl; 19—J. C. Boswell, A. D. Minick, P. R. Manchester, B. Sneed; 20—O. Westover, M. H. Shute, F. A. Cook; 21—G. G. Bartlett; 22—H. B. Claggett, E. H. Jacob; 23—R. A. Jones, H. D. Schultz, J. E. Fickel, J. W. Boyd, E. G. Beuret, R. B. Lincoln, W. F. L. Hartigan; 24—B. Magruder, G. H. Huddleston; 25—G. C. Kelscher; 30—H. H. Pritchett.

Dec. 1, 1917—E. L. Field, E. C. Buck, J. C. Baxter, A. E. Brown; 4—J. M. Lockett, E. Robinson; 5—J. C. Drain; 10—A. W. Chilton; 15—W. E. Morrison; 19—D. J. MacLachlan; O. H. Rice; 21—J. J. Palmer, M. G. Faris.

Jan. 8, 1918—A. W. Maish, W. J. McCaughey; 9—E. R. Householder, E. Santachi, Jr., W. A. Gance; 10—E. F. Rice; 22—B. F. Castel, J. W. Lang, G. T. Everett, H. H. Arnold, W. R. Wheeler, E. K. Yount; 23—D. B. Crafton, W. E. Selbie, J. L. Jenkins, C. H. White, A. G. Gutensohn, S. L. James, J. S. Sullivan, B. B. Butler, E. E. Lewis, P. A. Larned, J. H. Laubach, G. R. Harrison, R. W. Dusenbury; 24—T. C. Spencer, F. M. Miller, R. C. Hill, P. J. Morrissey, T. M. R. Herron; 26—J. D. Reardon.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, BY PROMOTION, IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants, from dates noted.

Sept. 18, 1917—D. C. Kelly. Oct. 24—E. F. Chase, R. A. Wheeler, C. ap L. Jones, W. W. Savage, C. J. Schaefer, Jr., LeR. A. Whittaker, H. W. Kramer, Oct. 25—H. P. Detwiler, C. F. Hofstetter, J. J. Vandenberg, P. S. Roper, J. S. Beck, C. G. De Swarte, B. B. Brown, M. A. Combs, L. A. Kibbe, L. L. Clayton, S. D. Ashford, W. Mayer, J. L. Craig, G. H. Slough, C. E. Loucks, E. B. Fawcett, H. M. Cochran, B. W. Thayer, A. C. Coy, P. J. Hunt, C. K. Smullen, M. W. Pettigrow, H. H. Hilton, W. P. Kraus, M. M. Levy, D. M. Taylor, S. H. Rosenblatt, H. N. Mavor, G. A. Woody, M. R. Gowing, G. M. O'Connell, L. W. Goepfert, F. R. Rawson, F. Bell, Jr., H. G. Overend, A. W. Gower, G. C. Smith, O. O. Moore, G. C. Tinsley, A. E. Gilmore, T. B. Hobson, J. T. Lewis, W. A. Upham, J. D. Donover, R. A. Grant, A. P. R. Conklin, W. G. Jeffords, Jr., F. W. Gilchrist, S. L. McCroskey, G. A. Patrick, H. H. Powers, W. C. Thoe, G. G. McCaustian, W. E. Davis, O. B. Bucher, E. W. King, J. W. Dillard, J. K. Mattox, W. E. Armstrong, R. E. McGarraugh, F. H. Etheridge, D. Beale, C. T. Trickey, A. P. Bruner, E. M. McGinnis, F. S. Swett, A. C. Huston.

Oct. 26, 1917—U. J. Mengert, H. Dalsheimer, R. W. Coward, E. T. Browne, J. O. Merritt, H. C. Levinson, P. S. Howe, Jr., W. W. Kresge, E. S. Roscoe, G. W. Ricker, E. S. Frase, M. W. Pollock, S. W. Pike, S. W. London, Jr., E. Conner, D. L. Clyde, J. M. Silkman, J. S. Jenkins, Jr., S. R. Mickelson, W. LeR. Hart, L. B. Morse, G. P. Lee, R. E. Glasheen, E. J. Oglesby, E. M. Vigneron, C. G. Riggs, H. C. Meredith, D. L. Barbour, R. Beatty, M. W. Thornburg, G. W. Farnham, R. M. Kimball, E. F. Barry, E. S. Taliaferro, R. A. Clyde, A. P. Patterson, F. G. Tucker, H. T. Evans, L. L. Holland, W. P. E. Ainsworth, H. E. E. Bultman, D. F. McClure, W. B. Persons, H. Case, E. P. Sykes, J. P. Ray, B. A. Lida, W. S. Vaughan, R. S. Fleet, R. D. Hawkins, M. M. Whittlesley, R. P. De Wit, J. G. Murphy, W. J. Collet, J. J. Miller, J. V. A. Mackenzie, F. J. McSherry, G. P. A. Mulcahy, C. S. Hammond, W. B. Jones, C. S. Whittlesley, C. E. Saecker, R. B. Adams, C. C. Harshman, L. J. Taylor, P. H. Orr, J. K. Christman, J. M. Harris, W. B. Littlefield, P. H. Middleditch, W. W. Montagne, D. B. Webster, G. B. Roberts, F. E. O'Neill, B. G. Moreland, M. Warren, J. M. Kelson, R. B. D. Spann, D. G. Crowell, A. G. Hawkins, R. S. Lorenzi, R. M. Kow, A. G. Campbell, E. R. Campbell, J. G. Pringle, J. W. Card, J. Phinizy, M. B. Gibson, C. H. Hagelsten, H. R. Hardwick, R. O. Jordan, Jr., M. S. Cane, A. E. Moody.

Nov. 7, 1917—R. K. Gooch; Dec. 5—O. N. Hollis; 10—O. B. Rader; 25—C. E. Scheerer; 28—G. Marshall.

INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieutenants to be Captains, dates noted.

Dec. 1, 1917—S. J. Simonsen, 2—T. G. Bond; 4—J. E. Harwood; 19—W. H. Hale, N. G. Killian, M. P. Johns; 29—W. R. Mann, H. W. Lee, C. A. Shamotulski, S. F. Mashbir, W. P. Seobey, W. C. Moore, A. Smith, Le R. Lutes, E. D. Patrick; 31—H. F. Kramer, C. P. Evers; Jan. 8, 1918—W. H. Coacher, E. S. Johnston; 9—J. T. Henderson.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 14, 1918.

CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION.

Col. Charles L. Potter, C. of E., for appointment as member of California Debris Commission, vice Lieut. Col. Richard Park, Engineers, N.A.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, Q.M.C., N.A., to be brigadier general, Regular Army, from Feb. 12, 1918, vice Brig. Gen. Abiel L. Smith, retired, Jan. 8, 1918.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants, with rank from Aug. 30, 1917.

J. I. Cohen, H. A. Barber, Jr., R. A. Willard, J. M. Erwin, W. B. Carwell, Jr., W. G. Bingham, C. C. Bartley, R. MacD. Graham, R. F. Whitelegg, L. Van H. Durfee, J. H. Norton, W. W. Paca, J. T. B. Bussell, C. A. Mahoney, G. S. Eyster, H. R. Anderson, W. McC. Chapman, K. P. Murray, R. W. Stembridge, N. McNeill, G. H. Anderson, B. E. Moore, L. V. Warner, H. A. Deas, H. W. Bobrink, O. S. Rolfe, L. A. Freeman, H. P. Gant, J. B. E. Schaefer, T. D. Schmidt, P. W. Lewis, E. W. Timberlake, V. N. Taylor, W. W. Jones, W. R. Fleming, P. W. Cole, F. P. Simpson, H. C. Barnes, Jr., R. J. Hoffman, O. W. Woodward, J. S. Mallory, F. D. Sharp, W. B. Barrett, P. R. Goode, H. N. Rising, J. B. Wilson, H. O. Demuth, L. M. Riley, E. C. Maling, G. D. Watts, E. Krause, R. L. Bacon, W. G. White, E. E. Sarcke, E. J. House, A. C. Purvis, J. J. Hea, E. B. Moorman, F. S. Long, O. B. Wilson, W. E. Whittington, H. L. Milan, R. A. Bringham, H. Harding, B. A. Billings, R. H. Place.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Lieut. Cols. to be Colonels, with rank from dates noted.

Jan. 24, 1918—O. N. Jones; 25—F. B. Hennessy; Feb. 6—L. L. Lawson; 7—J. W. Kilbreth, Jr.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, rank as noted.

Jan. 24, 1918—W. S. Sturgill, S. Miles, O. Parker; 25—R. O. Burleson; Feb. 6—J. R. Davis; 7—J. R. Starkey.

Captains to be Majors, rank as noted.

Jan. 8, 1918—H. H. Fuller; 21—J. M. McDowell; 24—B.

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J. Lee, J. McV. Austin; 25—B. O. Kennedy; Feb. 6—B. O. Lewis, H. R. Odell; 7—C. A. Solleck.
First Lieutenants to be Captains, rank as noted.
Jan. 8, 1918—B. N. Rock; A. S. Quintard; 24—M. A. S. Mine, L. E. Goodrich; 25—V. R. Woodruff; Feb. 6—R. W. Yates; 7—D. C. Schmah.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS BY PROMOTION.

INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants, rank as noted.

Sept. 11, 1917—W. F. Johnson; Oct. 4—E. T. Decker, U. Stephens; Oct. 9—J. A. Nichols, G. E. Kral, P. A. Ryan, A. D. Cameron, R. W. Miner.

Oct. 24—H. A. Seymour, E. J. Oliver, R. K. Fletcher, T. R. McCarron, L. E. W. Wilson, O. P. Hilburn, R. A. Martin, T. P. Troxell, T. E. Hibben, E. R. Schaffner, L. A. Kuerst, V. L. Richmond, O. C. Brown, F. H. Hollingsworth, E. T. Louck, A. D. Cameron, K. Bouve, H. A. Havens, J. E. Pierce, J. G. Davis, W. E. G. Cooper, T. A. O'Brien, G. H. Passmore, W. Marshall, G. O. A. Daughtry, Jr., E. A. O'Malley, Jr., E. J. M. FitzGerald, F. M. Fuller, F. B. Hayne, Jr., N. G. Bush, P. H. Sperati, A. L. Hart, W. H. Cowan, R. L. Bonnell, H. L. Morian, L. E. W. Nichols, F. D. Ross, K. P. Driscoll, S. A. Sands, H. J. Silverstone, C. A. Schwarzwalder, C. M. Cham-berlain, Jr., A. B. Clayton, H. B. Sepulveda, H. N. Merrill, S. L. Housen, M. F. Spalding, E. Meredith, H. G. Johnstone, M. N. Swenham, W. F. Newton, A. F. Hassel.

Oct. 25—G. S. V. Little, G. P. Stephens, W. MacG. Hall, W. O. Nelson, P. Butler, Jr., A. C. Ames, C. L. Bolte, W. A. Moss, E. C. Callahan, W. H. Duncan, J. B. Brainerd, Jr., T. F. Wes-els, E. Law, S. K. Burke, A. J. McChrystal, R. J. Worten-dyke, Jr., M. F. Lindsey, W. Smith, J. E. Nelson, K. D. Scott, H. O. Cushman, W. M. Hutson, T. M. Galbreath, Jr., O. Glass, Jr., L. A. Wood, T. Phillips, D. H. Finley, R. S. Randolph, E. A. Barnes, Jr., F. Bailey, M. M. Andrews, R. S. Hevenor, A. E. Purchar, Jr., B. G. Dancy, V. L. James, Jr., W. F. Camp-bell, L. T. Bass, C. J. Carey, S. Outler, E. G. Spencer, J. R. Bontwright, G. K. Howard, L. N. Allyn, H. L. Barrett, H. W. Sears, R. Semmes, R. E. McDonald, E. R. Ames, T. S. Morris-on, Jr., R. R. Tourtillott, G. A. Hadd, L. A. Dunbar, J. S. Candee, J. P. Cromwell, H. M. Mayo, Jr., B. P. Hoey, A. L. Willis, E. P. Strout, W. W. Parker, R. M. Hare, W. F. Mul-lins, H. L. F. King, C. P. Cochran, H. W. Koster, A. J. McChrystal, E. E. Frantz, J. H. Needler, F. J. Knell, G. L. Marsh, W. A. Wieland, J. O. Cattus, E. S. Donoho, D. N. Swain, J. F. Mead, O. McF. Petty, H. A. Black, R. J. McElroy, G. P. Senef, H. C. Boehme, R. G. Ayers, W. A. Wapenstein, C. H. Owens, O. Collins, O. E. Lovejoy, W. A. Gray, Jr., H. Matson, G. E. Abrams, C. R. Breckinridge, Jr., O. McKnight, Jr., R. L. Taylo, A. D. Foster, R. Eberlin, E. T. Harrison, D. F. Spalding, E. D. Porter, W. Harwood, C. A. Fowler, L. J. Potter, C. A. White, R. Wilbur, J. F. Earnsworth, C. B. Blakeman, H. N. Bakken, A. L. Lerch, R. S. Sprigg, M. W. Emmett, J. A. Pierce, W. L. Jamenson, J. W. Edwards, W. H. Thomas, C. J. Deahl, Jr., F. M. Ogden, B. F. Higginbotham, W. O. Owen, A. Gluckman, R. D. Grout, D. M. Hongland, C. A. Campbell, Jr., M. W. Ochel-tree, R. T. Rouse, I. B. Snell, W. Westover, J. W. Rice, W. Edgar, G. H. Lamm, J. P. Gammon, J. A. Giacomini, H. K. White, A. W. Snyder, R. P. Van Zile, T. B. Fowler, M. F. Gervey, S. L. Motenka, F. W. Halsey, K. Green, M. J. Conway, H. C. Reed, S. H. Ladensohn, C. A. Ames, I. L. Lummis, J. G. Babb, H. B. Hoyt, C. M. Collier, R. L. McKown, F. W. Hackett, R. G. Rom, F. H. Reynolds, V. C. Walton, M. W. Steele, L. W. Marshall, J. A. Otto, J. B. Sweet, W. D. Luplow, J. H. Helmer, S. P. Howell, H. Antell, J. L. Weeks, A. G. Levy, L. R. Byington, C. W. Borton, D. Timmerman, H. A. Holt, L. L. Kotzue, L. I. Shelley, A. E. Cronquist, J. E. Cole, Jr., R. Morton, G. Oringer, G. A. Harrison, P. McC. Boston, E. L. Mott, T. R. Holmes, H. W. Batchelder, J. H. Cushman, J. P. Redwood, R. H. Engle, S. Y. Dinkins, R. I. MacMillan, N. D. Woodward, H. R. Horak, J. F. Burke, H. C. Switzer, W. K. Dickson, C. A. Martin, E. J. Croft, M. G. Brislaw, E. L. Noel, H. Linden, G. E. Luebben.

Oct. 26—T. W. Proctor, R. F. Kelley, G. J. Leftwich, Jr., N. Powers, H. G. Reynolds, T. W. Swett, G. Read, Jr., J. C. Clements, C. H. Jacobs, H. MacNider, J. D. Wilson, E. N. Winton, E. F. Philgard, L. V. Ross, A. W. Mudge, Jr., T. H. Nicholl, J. L. Hubbell, B. H. Decker, W. A. Dumas, E. E. Keatley, W. R. B. Stevens, E. L. Hazzard, M. Taylor, Jr., G. H. McKee, L. W. Bissell, W. B. White, G. C. Parkhurst, L. W. Turner, W. H. Devo, F. W. Dunn, D. M. Scott, A. W. Cook, R. E. Wyso, Jr., R. Dechert, J. E. Wharton, W. O. Wyckoff, C. Smith, P. C. Gripper, M. D. Bardollar, Jr., R. C. Alley, F. C. Lewis, L. Simons, J. H. Day, J. M. Austin, A. W. Vinal, C. A. Coker, H. R. Rogers, R. R. Brown, L. R. Mead, H. C. Conick, L. Wetherby, J. J. Coghlan, S. H. Cross, C. U. Luers, B. B. McMahon, C. Banigan, W. Kelso, Jr., G. E. Fingerson, L. Richardson, L. M. York, J. F. Lilley, E. M. S. Steward, H. L. Scales, E. A. Rudelson, J. W. Emery, Jr., W. L. Blanton, H. E. Sturcken, M. Petersen, G. Hill, S. M. Firth, P. P. Wiggins, E. W. Markey, B. Pierce, R. A. Cochran, P. C. Gilson, F. B. Matlock, C. W. Nevin, 2d, W. L. Kleitz, R. W. Harris, S. R. Putnam, R. D. Comey, R. Zeller, C. O. Dick, R. A. McClure, R. E. Massie, Jr., T. M. Clifford, H. A. Welsch, Jr., T. L. Gaddy, D. J. O'Noble, M. H. Leonard, B. C. Marable, A. A. Weiskopf, E. O. Noble, J. A. Ballard, H. H. Martin, H. T. Ferrin, A. W. Pope, Jr., J. B. Commy, E. B. Whisner, G. W. Griner, Jr., P. H. T. Mayberry, C. D. Pearce, Jr., E. D. McDougal, Jr., P. W. Lowry, C. P. Winsor, J. Doble, M. McK. Darst, R. K. Smith, E. C. Dresser, J. G. Carr, D. E. Farr, C. McN. Woolworth.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be Second Lieutenants, with rank from Oct. 9, 1917.

Sergt. George E. Kral, Co. L, 15th Inf.
Sergt. Peter A. Ryan, Q.M. Corps.
Corpl. Archie D. Cameron, Co. A, 15th Inf.
Pvt. 1st Class Ray W. Miner, Medical Dept.
Pvt. 1st Class Jack A. Nichols, Q.M. Corps.

THE ARMY.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 43.

CHANGES NO. 4, JAN. 17, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Par. 41, Special Regulations No. 43, Officers' Reserve Corps, is changed as follows:

41. Board to investigate misconduct.—Any member of the Officers' Reserve Corps on active duty who evidences unfitness for his duties by reason of habits, conduct, lack of character, or inefficiency will be promptly reported to his commanding officer, who will convene a board of officers to determine the correctness of the report and submit recommendations. If the reserve officer is not on active duty, the report will be made to the department commander by any officer cognizant of the facts. (S.R. No. 43, C. No. 4, Jan. 17, 1918.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN BIDDLE, Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

G.O. 8, JAN. 8, 1918, WAR DEPT.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice is reorganized and will be constituted as follows: From the Regular Establishment.—The Assistant Secretary of War, the Hon. Benedict Crowell; Major Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, Col. Palmer E. Pierce, Lieut. Col. Morton C. Mumma, Lieut. Col. Ira L. Reeves and Major Edwin V. Book-miller, U.S.A.; Capt. Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N.; Major Douglas C. McDougal, U.S.M.C.

From the National Rifle Association.—Col. William Libbey, President of the National Rifle Association. Lee S. Tillotson, Adjutant General of Vermont; Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., retired, National Guard of Tennessee; Major Elihu Root, Jr., U.S.R.; Capt. A. Perry Osborn, U.S.R., recorder.

This order supersedes G.O. 35, War D., 1916.

AUXILIARY REMOUNT DEPOTS, ETC.

G.O. 4, JAN. 9, 1918, WAR DEPT.

1. The auxiliary remount depots and the animal embarkation depots in the United States are placed under the authority of the Quartermaster General in all matters pertaining



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Madison Square Hotel, 37 Madison Ave., near 26th St.
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Arlington Hotel, 25th St. & Bwy. American & European plan.

Irving Hotel, Gramercy Park, American plan.
Van Rensselaer Hotel, 11th St. and 5th Ave. American plan.
Berkeley Hotel, 9th St. and 5th Ave. American plan.
Earle Hotel, 103 Waverly place. American and Euro-
pean plan.
Judson Hotel, 563 Washington Square. American plan.
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Post Exchanges and Ship's Stores

to property transfer, to the courses of instruction and administration of the schools for horseshoers, teamsters and packers (at each auxiliary remount depot), and in all matters pertaining to the receipts, care, conditioning, shipment and issue of public animals, and for carrying out the provisions of Special Regulations No. 66 for auxiliary remount depots, 1917. The commanding officers of auxiliary remount depots and animal embarkation depots will exercise the authority and have the functions of a post commander under Army Regulations.

2. The commanding general of each camp, cantonment or port of embarkation in the United States will exercise over the auxiliary remount depot, or animal embarkation depot attached to his camp, cantonment or port of embarkation, with the exceptions mentioned above, the authority that a department commander exercises under Army Regulations over the posts in his department in matters pertaining to sanitation, discipline and general court-martial jurisdiction. He will take final action on official papers that originate at his auxiliary remount depot or animal embarkation depot that require the action of a higher commander to make them valid.

3. No enlisted or commissioned Quartermaster Corps personnel will be transferred from the Remount Service without the approval of the Quartermaster General.

4. The necessary commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Medical Department and Veterinary Corps needed for the performance of Medical Corps and Veterinary Corps duties at auxiliary remount depots and animal embarkation depots will be attached to such depots.

5. All sanitary reports and recommendations by officers of the Veterinary Corps on duty at auxiliary remount depots and animal embarkation depots will be made through the commanding officer of the depot.

6. When the schools for horseshoers, teamsters and packers are reported ready to open, the commanding general of each National Army cantonment and National Guard camp will detail to attend and take the course of instruction at the auxiliary remount depot school for horseshoers, teamsters and packers a number of enlisted men from each organization at his camp or cantonment equal to the number of horseshoers, teamsters and packers authorized for each organization at the camp or cantonment.

By order of the Secretary of War:
JOHN BIDDLE, Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

PURCHASING SERVICE, U.S.A.

G.O. 5, JAN. 11, 1918, WAR DEPT.

To enable the Chief of Staff to exercise effectively his supervisory and co-ordinating powers in respect to the procurement of material, there is hereby created in the office of the Chief of Staff, for the period of the existing war, a section to take charge of, and to have general oversight of, the acquisition by purchase or otherwise of all supplies and munitions required for the use of the Army, and to exercise under the Chief of Staff, the direct control incident to this service.

The officer in charge is designated as Director of Purchases, and he will be given such assistance, commissioned and civilian, as may be necessary to fully execute this purchasing service, with office rooms in the War Department Building.

The function of this section, to be known as the Purchasing Service, is to provide for the proper co-ordination of the procurement activities of the several branches of the Army. It will have general oversight over the procurement of munitions and supplies of every kind, whether by purchase, manufacture or otherwise, and will advise and assist the Chief of Staff in reference thereto. This section will have direct supervision, under the Chief of Staff, of all those activities having to do with the procurement of an adequate supply of raw materials, for use either as such or in finished supplies; with the placing of purchase orders for manufactured products and the drawing of contracts for supplies; with the following up of production; with plans for increasing production; and with the inspection of finished products. This section will represent the Army in all arrangements made for co-ordinating the procuring activities coming under the jurisdiction of the War Department with other branches of the Government service.

It is made the duty of the chiefs of supply bureaus to keep the Director of Purchases fully informed of the condition of purchasing in their several bureaus, both as to finished prod-

ucts and those in process of manufacture, and to this end they will correspond directly with that officer.

Under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, the Director of Purchases is charged with the duty of providing that all arrangements made for the purchase of supplies for the use of our forces in this country and in Europe shall be so correlated and otherwise scheduled as most effectively to forward the military program and to otherwise facilitate the industrial activities of the nation. To this end the Director of Purchases is authorized to call upon the supply departments for information and to exercise control in matters of purchases made both within the territory of the United States and in foreign countries.

Col. Palmer E. Pierce, General Staff, is hereby appointed Director of Purchases and detailed as an assistant to the Chief of Staff.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN BIDDLE, Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 75, DEC. 31, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of December, 1917, and of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, of the Director of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, and of courts.

BULLETIN NO. 1, JAN. 17, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Publishes regulations which prohibit the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels, or bawdy houses within five miles of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place.

G.O. 7, JAN. 31, 1918, SOUTHERN DEPT.

The following bakery companies, Q.M.C., N.A., will be organized at the stations indicated by transfers from other bakery companies and from the enlisted personnel attached to bakery companies at those places who have been under instruction as bakers: Bakery Co. No. 345, Camp Cody, Deming, N.M.; Bakery Co. No. 346, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Bakery Co. No. 347, Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. T. H. BLISS, CHIEF OF STAFF.

MAJOR GEN. J. BIDDLE, ACTING C. OF S.

Major W. O. Reed, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Feb. 12, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

Col. W. A. Simpson, A.G., is placed on active military duty as adjutant of the Eastern Department. (Feb. 9, War D.) The retirement of Col. W. A. Simpson, adjutant general, from active service on Feb. 11, 1918, is announced. Colonel Simpson will proceed to his home. (Feb. 11, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. C. R. Snyder, M.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for duty as C.O. of Evacuation Hospital No. 13. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Major G. H. McLellan, M.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for duty as C.O. of Evacuation Hospital No. 14. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Officers from duty at the medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, Ga., to West Point, N.Y., for duty: Major H. H. Bailey, M.C.; Major T. R. Marshall, M.R.C.; Capt. J. M. Lee, M.R.C. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. D. F. Duval to Williamsbridge, N.Y., as C.O. of Army General Hospital No. 1; Col. E. R. Schneider from Army General Hospital No. 1, Williamsbridge, N.Y., to Fort Riley, Kas., as C.O. of the base hospital at that post; Major J. A. Wilson to Fort Riley, Kas., as C.O. of Evacuation Hospital No. 15. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty with 61st Inf.: First Lieuts. J. J. Carden, H. H. Golding and F. McA. Moose. (Feb. 12, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Capt. J. E. Harris, C.E., is relieved from duty with Engineer replacement troops, Fort Leavenworth, to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Capt. P. Hodgson, C.E., is relieved from duty with and assignment to 7th Engineers and to Edgewood, Md., for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

The appointment of Lieut. Col. T. H. Dillon, C.E., to colonel, Engrs., N.A., from Feb. 1, 1918, is announced. Colonel Dillon is assigned to command of 37th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va., vice Col. R. T. Ward, Engrs., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of Temp. 1st Lieut. G. F. Young, C.E., to the grade of captain of Engrs., N.A., from Feb. 5, 1918, is announced. He will remain on duty at his present station. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Temp. 2d Lieuts. J. A. Hillard and R. W. Rounton, C.E., assigned to 7th Engrs. for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C. OF O.

BRIG. GEN. C. B. WHEELER, ACTING C. OF O.

Ord. Sergt. S. R. Howard to first lieutenant in O.R.C. and to Watertown, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. P. Feerick to first lieutenant in O.R.C. and to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. J. Grudler (appointed Feb. 11, 1918, from sergeant, 3d Co., C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.), now at Fort Monroe, is assigned to duty at that fort. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. A. Geisler (appointed Feb. 12, 1918, from sergeant, 9th Co., C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.) to duty at that fort. (Feb. 12, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

First Lieut. F. B. Rives, S.C. (temporary), will report in person to the chief, War College Division, General Staff, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Sergt. C. Rainey, S.C., to second lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Pvt. F. L. Brown, S.C., to second lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Washington for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Pvt. DeG. Renfro, S.C., to second lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and to Kelly Field, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

Sergt. H. J. Kennedy, Av. Sec., S.C., to second lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.R.C., is announced and to Columbus, Ohio, for training. (Feb. 12, War D.)

CAVALRY.

11TH—Sick leave to Capt. W. E. Dorman, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (Feb. 11, War D.)

14TH—First Sergt. D. Doyle, Troop I, 14th Cav., to first lieutenant in N.G.U.S. from Jan. 25, 1918, and to Charlotte, N.C., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. W. T. Littlebrant, Cav., now attached to 81st Field Artillery, is assigned to that regiment. (Feb. 11, War D.) Major W. G. Meade, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 10th Cav. and will join regiment. (Feb. 11, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

13TH—First Lieut. O. G. Brush, 13th F.A., to same grade, Av. Sec., S.C. (temporary), from Feb. 7, 1918, and to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

First Lieut. H. Hollander, Field Art., D.O.L., to 20th Field Art. for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C.C.A.

BRIG. GEN. J. D. BARRETTE, ACTING C.C.A.

The appointment of Capt. H. K. Loughry, C.A.C., to major, Field Art., N.A., from Jan. 5, 1918, is announced. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Chaplain A. A. Pruden, C.A.C., from duty with 60th Regiment, C.A., and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for duty in charge of a training school for chaplains and chaplain candidates at Fort Monroe, Va. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Chaplain E. P. Newsom, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay for duty as instructor at a training school for chaplains and chaplain candidates at Fort Monroe, Va. (Feb. 11, War D.)

INFANTRY.

6TH—Capt. J. P. Wilson, 6th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Feb. 9, War D.)

* 17TH—The resignation by Temp. 2d Lieut. G. O. Gootee, 17th Inf., is accepted. (Feb. 11, War D.)

38TH—Resignation of Temp. 2d Lieut. F. Johnson, 38th Inf., is accepted. (Feb. 12, War D.)

48TH—The provisional appointment of 2d Lieut. W. K. Lloyd, 48th Inf., is terminated. (Feb. 12, War D.)

50TH—Resignation of Prov. 1st Lieut. R. G. Gordon, 50th Inf., is accepted. (Feb. 11, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. L. L. Durfee, Inf., to member of General Staff Corps for duty in Southern Department. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Chaplain R. F. Fleming, jr., Inf., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay for duty as instructor at a training school for chaplains and chaplain candidates at Fort Monroe, Va. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Resignation of Temp. 2d Lieut. J. M. Edmondson, Inf., is accepted. (Feb. 11, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. C. L. Pitney, P.S., is detailed for general recruiting service at Jackson, Miss. (Feb. 12, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. C. H. Murray, retired, from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to home. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. M. C. Wyeth, retired, to New York, N.Y., medical supply depot, for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Far. 168, S.O. 29, Feb. 4, 1918, War D., is announced to read as follows: Col. G. L. Anderson, retired, is detailed as a member of the board of ordnance and fortification. (Feb. 12, War D.)

PLACED ON D.O.L.

The names of the officers hereinafter specified are placed on the Detached Officers' List: Col. H. R. Lee, 9th Inf.; Capt. S. L. Kiser, 2d F.A.; E. Yeager, 2d F.A.; M. C. Heyser, 1st F.A.; I. R. McLendon, 6th F.A.; and M. J. Fibich, 5th F.A.; 1st Lieuts. W. F. 8th Engineer, 63d Inf.; D. B. Howard, 24th Inf.; A. C. Kinsey, 14th Inf.; W. B. Tuttle, 3d Inf.; C. H. Parker, jr., 41st Inf.; A. S. LeGette, 55th Inf.; J. L. Riddell, 44th Inf.; J. B. Wiener, 52d Inf.; B. W. Wood, 35th Inf.; A. F. Stetson, 22d Inf.; C. V. Newton, 34th Inf.; F. L. Philbrook, 62d Inf.; J. A. Whitson, 56th Inf.; G. R. Owens, 51st Inf.; A. D. Bruce, 49th Inf.; R. M. Winfield, 63d Inf.; C. E. Hathaway, jr., 45th Inf.; D. L. Knoll, 36th Inf.; K. S. Olivier, 10th Inf.; P. A. Helmhold, 53d Inf.; F. C. Wheeler, 38th Inf.; F. E. Galloway, 31st Inf.; W. C. Trumbower, 11th Machine Gun Battalion; G. A. Shannon, 60th Inf.; H. Y. Lyon, 24th Inf.

First Lieuts. T. W. Freeman, 52d Inf.; L. F. Braine, jr., 6th Inf.; P. S. Campbell, 64th Inf.; M. Miller, 5th Machine Gun Battalion; L. DeL. Hutson, 53d Inf.; L. P. Stewart, 17th Inf.; N. L. Simmonds, 46th Inf.; H. D. Kimball, 50th Inf.; W. F. O'Donoghue, 61st Inf.; T. J. Moroney, 15th Machine Gun Battalion; W. C. Luth, 7th Inf.; W. C. Williams, 59th Inf.; A. W. Jones, 43d Inf.; F. L. Johnson, 21st Inf.; C. S. Broadbent, jr., 54th Inf.; A. R. Rockwood, 40th Inf.; S. A. Thomson, 55th Inf.; E. Williamson, 56th Inf.; C. R. Russell,

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14th Inf.; I. N. Downer, 62d Inf.; W. B. Wilson, 44th Inf.; C. L. Ellis, 4th Inf.; S. Y. Kennedy, 51st Inf.; D. P. McCalib, 45th Inf.; H. A. Montgomery, 34th Inf.; E. L. Abeles, 11th Cav.; E. P. H. Gempel, 12th Cav.; J. V. McConville, 16th Cav.; J. C. Longino, 21st Cav.; W. F. Pride, 13th Cav.; J. M. Sanderson, 24th Cav.; V. M. Shell, 6th Cav.

First Lieuts. C. W. Walton, 10th Cav.; M. W. Tucker, 12th Cav.; H. E. Atwood, 10th Cav.; H. C. Gilbert, 1st Cav.; R. R. Lytle, Jr., 20th Cav.; T. M. Hagar, 3d Cav.; G. Laguardia, 11th Cav.; W. B. Bradford, 16th Cav.; W. B. Angus, 17th Cav.; T. W. Ligon, 5th Cav.; H. F. Plummer, 17th Cav.; J. T. Duke, 10th Cav.; C. J. Hancock, 24th Cav.; K. Howe, 12th F.A.; E. A. Henn, 3d F.A.; L. H. Wadsworth, 15th F.A.; J. W. L. Sutherland, 8th F.A.; A. M. Goldman, T.M.B., 3d F.A.; A. A. Dearing, 17th F.A.; F. C. LeGette, 16th F.A.; B. S. Dowd, 14th F.A.; J. M. Peirce, 14th F.A.; F. C. Austin, 20th F.A.; G. F. Kite, 18th F.A.; H. S. Herbine, 13th F.A.; C. T. McAleer, 8th F.A.; W. A. Noyes, 21st F.A. (Feb. 9, War D.)

The names of the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps hereinafter specified are placed on the Detached Officers' List: Capt. F. L. Hoskins, J. D. McCain, R. H. Hannum, H. F. Loomis, J. C. Waddell, C. C. Griffith, J. B. Haskell, J. P. Hogan, G. P. Anderson and J. F. Kahle.

First Lieuts. E. G. Betts, A. F. Benson, R. W. Logan, T. E. Hannah, H. M. Blank, R. S. Curtis, D. M. Griggs, H. F. Banan, H. W. Capper, D. F. Minor, J. P. Jacobs, C. H. Menger, W. B. Killough, E. C. Bomar, J. C. Marble, J. W. Anderson, A. H. Crossman and J. R. Markham. (Feb. 9, War D.)

The names of the officers of Infantry hereinafter specified are placed on the Detached Officers' List: Majors S. A. Price, E. H. Agnew, R. O. Ragsdale, C. M. Gordon, Jr., F. Van S. Chamberlain, G. D. Freeman, Jr., J. M. Cullison, S. G. Talbot and G. Compton. (Feb. 9, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

First Lieut. G. E. Brown, 125th Inf., to Fort Bayard, N.M., Army General Hospital, for treatment. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Capt. E. Y. Breese, 2d Field Art., N.J.N.G., to captain in O.R.C. and to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. H. A. Davenport, C.A., N.G., is assigned to duty with 59th Art. (Feb. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. G. M. Welch, C.A., N.G., is relieved from assignment to duty with 59th Art. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. P. B. McCahill, Inf., N.G.U.S., to 53d Pioneer Infantry, Camp Wadsworth, for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Major J. F. Devereux, F.A., N.G.U.S., from Camp Sheridan, Ala., to Camp Fremont, Cal., for duty with 302d Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. R. E. Blount, Cav., N.G.U.S., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

The appointment of Capt. T. H. Barber in N.G.U.S. from Aug. 5, 1917, is announced. He will report at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty in 4th Pioneer Infantry. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. R. Y. Gearheart, Cav., N.G.U.S., from Camp Hancock, Ga., to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 304th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. G. O. Thayer, Cav., N.G.U.S., from duty at Camp Hancock, Ga., to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 303d Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. W. E. Nicholson, Cav., N.G.U.S., to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. B. D. Mann, Cav., N.G.U.S., from Camp Bowie, Texas, to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

The following second lieutenants, Cav., N.G.U.S., from duty at Camp Hancock, Ga., to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with regiment specified: R. L. Scott, 303d Cav., N.A.; M. C. Gibbon, 304th Cav., N.A.; J. B. Goheen, 305th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. C. Mooney, C.A., N.G., from assignment to 57th Art. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. C. Fowler, C.A.R.C., is assigned to 57th Art. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Officers of Cav., N.G., to duty as follows: Major W. S. Holman to Leon Springs, Texas, with 304th Cavalry, N.A.; Capt. J. M. Daniel to Leon Springs, Texas, with 303d Cavalry, N.A.; Capt. C. C. McGovern to Leon Springs, Texas, with 305th Cavalry, N.A.; 1st Lieut. J. G. Earnest to Del Rio, Texas, with 307th Cavalry, N.A.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Katz to Fort Clark, Texas, with 306th Cavalry, N.A.; 2d Lieut. W. M. West to Del Rio, Texas, with 307th Cavalry, N.A. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major C. A. Walz, F.A., N.G.U.S., to Leon Springs, Texas, 305th Cavalry, N.A., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Officers of A.G.D., N.A., to duty at the Army War College in the Military Intelligence Section: First Lieut. J. R. Winterbotham and 2d Lieut. A. B. Patou. (Feb. 11, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Second Lieut. H. Lisle, Q.M.C., N.A., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: First Lieut. W. B. Snyder to C.O., in command of Machine Shop Truck Unit No. 333; 2d Lieut. H. Clark to New York, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. H. Roney to Jeffersonville, Ind.; 2d Lieut. G. O. Robertson to Cambridge, Mass. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., for duty with Remount Squadron No. 301: Major J. S. Hunt and 1st Lieut. G. B. Sheldon. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty with Remount Squadron No. 302: Major C. G. Thomson and 1st Lieut. W. B. Watkins. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: First Lieut. D. Hall, 1st Lieut. R. S. Waring, 2d Lieut. B. N. Hawley, W. S. Gurley, T. J. Stephens and W. D. Goodwin to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla. (Feb. 11, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Major J. A. Vogleson, San. Corps, N.A., to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty as sanitary inspector. (Feb. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. E. P. Turner, Jr., San. Corps, N.A., to Washington for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. H. K. Maluf, San. Corps, N.A., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. G. A. Hanvey, Jr., V.C., N.A., to the grade of major from Feb. 7. (Feb. 9, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. G. J. Taylor, Engrs., N.A., is assigned to 307th Engrs. and will join. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class R. M. Granger, Co. E, 315th Engrs., to second lieutenant in the Land Division, S.R.C., and to Little Silver, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

ORDNANCE CORPS.

Ord. Sergt. H. C. Prago, E.O.C., N.A., to second lieutenant, O.R.C., and to Washington for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

CAVALRY.

Capt. I. G. Patch, Cav., N.A., to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty with 306th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

First lieutenants of F.A., N.A., to Camp Fremont, Cal., for duty with 301st Cav., N.A.: J. Watson, J. W. Quirk and W. C. Hoover. (Feb. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. W. E. Cooper, F.A., N.A., to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Major G. C. Marshall, Jr., and Capt. E. W. Savage, Inf., N.A., to lieutenant colonel, Inf., N.A., from Jan. 5, 1918. (Feb. 9, War D.)

The promotions of the following captains, Inf., N.A., to the grade of major from Jan. 5, 1918, are announced: A. M. Patch, G. A. Matile and J. D. Patch. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Officers of Inf., N.A., to duty as follows: Major R. C. Caldwell to Leon Springs, Texas, with 304th Cav., N.A.; Capt.



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H. C. White to same grade in Av. Sec., S.R.C., with rank from Nov. 27, 1917, and to Fort Omaha, Neb.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Bauer to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., with 302d Cav., N.A.; 1st Lieut. J. Sipolski to Leon Springs, Texas, with 303d Cav., N.A.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Ragsdale to Leon Springs, Texas, with 303d Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Captains of Inf., N.A., to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 304th Cav., N.A.: O. W. Haynie, W. E. Erwin and F. L. Gerlach. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Captains of Inf., N.A., to Fort Clark, Texas, 306th Cav., N.A., for duty: J. P. Worthington and C. G. Day. (Feb. 11, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to major, Q.M.C., N.A., from Jan. 31, 1918: J. S. Hunt, A. Kalb, H. L. Bell, B. P. Sparks, C. G. Thomson, J. R. Valentine, F. F. Meade, F. G. Brewer, T. A. Geddes and K. G. Schumann. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Capt. S. R. Yancey, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty as C.O., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 316. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. T. Sallee to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., with Remount Squadron No. 404; Capt. R. W. Wells to New York, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. F. S. Morrill to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., with Remount Squadron No. 303. (Feb. 11, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. T. Williamson to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Streit to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital; 1st Lieut. J. Segal to his home and telegraph The Adjutant General of the Army; 1st Lieuts. F. H. Long and E. H. Lormor to Washington, D.C. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Major W. J. Mayo, M.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. W. J. Say, M.R.C., to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman, for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to West Point, N.Y., for duty: Major D. M. Shewbrooks; 1st Lieuts. R. F. Mills and A. D. Smith. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty: Capt. B. M. Conley; 1st Lieuts. R. F. Drury, S. H. Eckles, R. B. Girvin and S. C. Johnson. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas:



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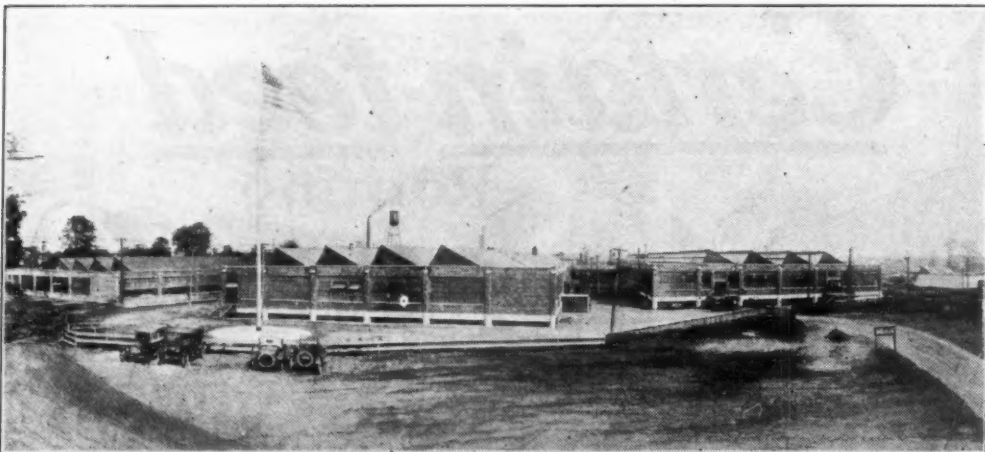
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First Lieut. D. C. Bosserman, H. L. Cooper and J. D. McCarthy. (Feb. 11, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to Edgewood, Md., for duty: First Lieut. J. Aspel, C. W. Frey and C. C. Wallace. (Feb. 11, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas: First Lieut. W. J. Davidson, T. J. Nunnery and R. E. Roche. (Feb. 11, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Little Silver, N.J.: First Lieut. G. V. Morae and C. F. Voorhis. (Feb. 11, War D.)
First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: P. J. O'Connor to San Antonio, Texas, Aviation School, for assignment to squadron for overseas duty; W. A. Black to San Antonio, Texas, U.S. School for Aerial Observers, Brooks Field; J. LeR. Hondorf to Camp Custer, Mich.; J. T. Hodgen to Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 8; C. W. Stevenson to Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 6; G. A. Poust to home, reporting by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army; A. G. Eystone to Ayer, Mass.; C. W. Finnerty to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; B. R. A. Scott to U.S. School for Aerial Observers, Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas; D. B. Davis to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; J. R. Snyder to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital; R. M. Hargrove to Oklahoma, Okla., to Contract Surg. R. L. Hull, U.S.A., 811 American Nat. Bank Bldg.; E. S. Bulluck report to Dr. E. H. Sayre, 14 West 48th St., New York, N.Y.; C. R. Hughes to Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler; W. W. McChesney to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; J. E. Quay to New York, N.Y., Neurological Institute, Neuro-Surgical School, 149 East 67th St.; T. D. Cantrell to Fort Snelling, Minn.; F. G. Blake to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; C. F. Gormly to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., Evacuation Hospital No. 13. (Feb. 11, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. I. Girsdansk, D.R.C., to Edgewood, Md., for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. R. King, V.R.C., to Greenville, S.C., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 310, Camp Sevier, for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Second Lieut. D. W. Michael, V.R.C., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty with Remount Squadron No. 301. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Second Lieut. L. P. Johnson, V.R.C., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., for duty with Remount Squadron No. 302. (Feb. 11, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. G. S. Parker, E.R.C., assigned to 36th Engrs., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to Washington for duty: Majors T. F. Laist and J. B. Jenkins; Capt. D. Horton, F. M. Billings, W. E. Weller, J. O. Letts and W. H. Supplee. (Feb. 9, War D.)

The following officers of E.R.C., now attached to 23d Engrs., are assigned to that regiment for duty: Major C. B. Wing; 1st Lieut. A. G. Raish and W. M. Johnson; 2d Lieut. F. C. Froehde, C. E. Stahl, H. C. Seubert and W. Brown. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major G. L. Dillman to Washington, D.C.; Major W. A. Starrett as contract officer for construction of War Trade Board buildings on B St. and New York and Virginia Aves., Washington, D.C.; Capt. W. H. Bissell and T. A. McDougal assigned to 318th Engrs. and report to regimental commander; Capt. L. L. Morton and H. A. LaRoy assigned to 7th Engrs.; Capt. I. L. Daniels to Camp Lee, Va., 305th Engrs.; Capt. H. Spencer is assigned to 23d Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md.; Capt. E. H. Armsby and 1st Lieut. P. King are assigned to 32d Engrs., Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. N. A. Middleton assigned to 23d Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Reid assigned to 302d Engr. Train; 1st Lieut. H. Larsen assigned to 65th Engrs., Camp Upton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. R. J. Templeton assigned to 32d Engrs., Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. V. D. Wetmore assigned to 80th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; 1st Lieut. C. R. Johnson to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. K. N. Davis assigned to 509th Service Battalion, Hoboken, N.J.; 2d Lieut. W. D. Foster assigned to 40th Engrs.; 2d Lieut. F. B. Cook, jr., assigned to 4th Engrs.; 2d Lieut. R. G. Clinite by letter to Director, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 37th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va., for duty: First Lieut. R. W. Mitchell, J. F. Alexander and 2d Lieut. R. L. Sommerville. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 26th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty: First Lieut. M. M. Manesse, G. L. Rounds, R. P. Hastings, D. M. Forfar and T. B. Parker; 2d Lieut. E. McCutchen, W. C. Loughlin and F. C. Sellnow. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 106th Engrs., Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for duty: Second Lieut. A. Fischer, jr., H. J. Flager, M. W. Sahiberg, A. Silk and G. V. Wallach. (Feb. 9, War D.)

The following officers of E.R.C., now attached to 30th Engrs., are assigned to that regiment for duty: Capt. J. B. Carlock, A. W. Geiger and J. G. Ellis; 1st Lieut. J. C. Feeley, jr., and 2d Lieut. D. McA. Johnston. (Feb. 9, War D.)

The promotion of Major F. A. Molitor, E.R.C., to Lieutenant colonel, Engrs., N.A., from Dec. 20, 1917, is announced. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to Camp Lee, Va., 305th Engrs., for temporary duty: Capt. F. M. Butler; 1st Lieut. H. S. Battle and A. P. McCartney. (Feb. 9, War D.)

The appointment of the following officers to the same grade in the Railroad Transportation Corps, with rank from Aug. 5, 1917, is announced: Lieutenant colonels—H. H. Adams, N. L. Howard, A. F. Perkins and H. H. Maxfield, Engrs., N.A. Majors—F. G. Jonah and D. S. Brigham, E.R.C. Captains—H. W. Hudson, F. T. Kennedy, F. W. Green, C. E. Carson, A. Young, T. W. Fatherson, R. F. Patten, E. P. Morrison, E. B. Whitman and F. S. Robbins, E.R.C. First Lieutenants—F. D. Nash, F. A. Parker, G. T. Sheehan, F. T. Lee, F. M. Rourke, G. J. Richers, G. A. Kenrick, T. W. Saul and W. H. Stevens, E.R.C. Second Lieutenants—G. D. Dixon, jr., S. M. Felton, jr., and McC. Fahnstock, E.R.C. (Feb. 11, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty: Majors C. W. Pike and W. E. Park; Capt. R. H. Franchot, W. C. Krag and A. C. Sladky; 1st Lieut. A. A. Griffiths and G. H. Jefferis. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. E. Forster to Watervliet, N.Y., Watervliet Arsenal; 1st Lieut. G. A. Davisworth to Augusta, Ga., Augusta Arsenal; 1st Lieut. J. A. Sweeney to Baltimore, Md., Bartlett-Hayward Co.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Hanson to Chicago, Ill., Dunbar Mfg. Co.; 1st Lieut. A. S. Merrill to station at Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Clintonville, Wis., by Feb. 21, Four Wheel Drive Co. for duty: Capt. C. F. Alcott, S. G. Ash, J. W. Doolittle, G. W. Graham, R. C. Kay, W. V. Randall, T. K. Thompson; 1st Lieut. J. A. Andrews, E. B. Bartlett, W. E. Browne, R. Collier, R. E. Cox, E. G. Curtis, H. H. Davy, H. W. Doman, C. F. Figgis, G. H. Hallock, R. E. Wall; 2d Lieut. P. J. Boyce, W. H. Caswell, J. F. Collins, F. G. Cochran, A. C. Hawgood, W. I. Whitefield. (Feb. 11, War D.)

First Lieutenants of O.R.C. to Washington for duty: C. L. Lowell, J. E. Sauer and C. R. Hall. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. H. E. Forster, O.R.C., take station at Watervliet, N.Y., Watervliet Arsenal, for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Capt. A. Fiala, 102d Ammunition Train, to same grade in O.R.C. from July 15, 1917, and to Washington for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

SIGNAL ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.

Pvt. 1st Class C. E. Smythe, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenant, Av. Sec., S.E.R.C., and to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Privates first class, S.E.R.C., to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.E.R.C.: H. B. Andrews, A. H. Barry, U. H. Bonney, D. M. Burleigh, R. F. Cameron, S. T. Christian, R. R. Cummings, L. H. Finley, M. E. Franklin, M. F. Gillern, J. S. Godfrey, S. W. Hahn, R. S. Harper, W. H. Holmes, D. L. Hutchins, G. F. Jacques, R. Lane, H. K. Owen, C. E. Peinze, J. N. Ramsey, H. E. Schellberg, J. W. Shoptaw, L. G. Simpson, E. T. Vredenburg and D. T. Spence. They are assigned to duty at Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class R. B. Bridge, S.E.R.C., to first lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.E.R.C., and to Cambridge, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class A. L. Clark, S.E.R.C., to second lieutenant in Av. Sec., S.E.R.C., and to Fort Worth, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class E. J. Verheyden, jr., R. W. Henninger, C. H.

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Welch, R. H. Anderson, R. F. Hatcher, H. H. Mills and B. R. McGinness, S.E.R.C., to second lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.E.R.C., and to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

First Lieut. R. Ronalds, Av. Sec., S.E.R.C., to duty at Columbus, Ohio. (Feb. 9, War D.)
Major J. P. Mitchel, Av. Sec., S.E.R.C., to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field, for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Captains of Cav. R.C. to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., for duty: J. Stoddart and M. E. Hopkins, 301st Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)
Second Lieut. C. M. Bernheimer, Cav. R.C., to the same grade in the Av. Sec., S.E.R.C., and to Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Cav. R.C. to duty as follows: A. M. McLennan to Camp Fremont, Cal., with 301st Cav., N.A.; E. B. Burgess to Del Rio, Texas, with 307th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Cav. R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cav., N.A.: F. H. Dunn, W. A. Dodd, G. E. Smith, R. P. Kohoe and H. G. Culliton. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Cav. R.C. to Camp Fremont, Cal., for duty with 301st Cav., N.A.: A. R. Jensen, A. T. Laprade, J. Matthews, jr., and W. S. Parkins. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Cav. R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cav., N.A.: J. B. Potter, J. H. Healy, B. H. Minnich, M. E. Jones and S. M. Lockwood. (Feb. 11, War D.)

The following second lieutenants of Cav. R.C. from 7th Cav. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 304th Cav., N.A.: R. E. Scales and H. T. Sutton. (Feb. 11, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. L. B. Hurst, 82d F.A.R.C., from Fort Bliss to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Officers of I.R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with N.A. as follows: Major E. C. Hanford with 303d Cav.; Major L. G. Wallace with 303d Cav.; Capt. P. B. Houck with 304th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. Bindley with 305th Cav.; 1st Lieut. M. Waldrop with 305th Cav. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Officers of I.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. H. Thore to Fort Clark, Texas, with 306th Cav., N.A.; 1st Lieut. M. Waldrop to Del Rio, Texas, with 307th Cav., N.A.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Pittman to Fort Clark, Texas, with 306th Cav., N.A.; 2d Lieut. W. K. Jones to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. (Feb. 11, War D.)

First Lieutenants of I.R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 304th Cav., N.A.: G. L. Badger, B. R. Brindley, J. F. O'Brien and F. T. Murphy. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of I.R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cav., N.A.: J. Bullock and H. R. Wieben. (Feb. 11, War D.)

First Lieutenants of I.R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cav., N.A.: F. K. Altman, J. H. Bell, C. J. Craig-mile and H. W. Graves. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of I.R.C. to Fort Clark, Texas, 306th Cav., N.A., for duty: M. C. Dunlap and J. C. Hanberry. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of I.R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cav., N.A.: R. F. Kobay and J. H. Dryden. (Feb. 11, War D.)

First Lieutenants of I.R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 304th Cav., N.A.: L. R. Brown, A. Le Faivre and W. R. Martin. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Captains of I.R.C., to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty with 306th Cav., N.A.: H. M. Bennett and C. B. Snider. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of I.R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 303d Cav., N.A.: H. R. Huston, R. C. Gotthold, R. L. Powers, W. M. Vanderwall and J. Drummond. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of I.R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with regiment specified: A. P. Quinn and W. L. Covington, 303d Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

First Lieutenants of I.R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty with 305th Cav., N.A.: J. McB. George and W. J. Broadhead. (Feb. 11, War D.)

First Lieutenants of I.R.C. to Leon Springs, Texas, 305th Cav., N.A., for duty: C. J. Gillespie and E. D. Matthews. (Feb. 11, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The following officers, upon the completion of the present course of instruction at Coast Artillery School, are assigned as indicated: To the Coast Artillery training camp, Fort Monroe, Va.—Capt. P. S. Lyon, J. B. McGurley, J. Garfield, W. C. Clark, G. W. Small, R. V. Love, 1st Lieuts. W. M. Moody, B. Compton, S. C. Dows, M. E. Kressly, C.A.R.C.; W. DeL. Love, jr., F.A.R.C.; 2d Lieut. H. E. Fride, C.A.R.C. To the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.—Capt. A. Hedge, J. H. Burlingame, L. McC. Kinnear, R. B. Jones, R. K. Havinghorst, J. L. Brown, W. S. Smith, E. B. Jackson, 1st Lieut. C. Van C. Glover and 2d Lieut. R. K. Gooch, C.A.R.C. To Coast Defenses of Boston, Mass.—Capt. E. E. Murphy, G. B. Ballard, 1st Lieuts. R. F. Curtis, A. L. Haggart, C.A.R.C. To Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound—Capt. J. L. Scott, E. O. Seeds, C.A.R.C. To Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay—Capt. T. W. Ellis, 1st Lieut. R. H. Dufault, C.A.R.C. To Coast Defenses of Charleston, S.C.—Capt. J. A. Love, 1st Lieut. H. E. McElwain, C.A.R.C. To Coast Defenses of Pensacola, Fla.—Capt. M. McD. Williams, jr., G. H. Drewry, O. G. Jones, B. H. Reeves, C.A.R.C. To Coast Defenses of New Orleans, La.—Capt. J. J. McLure, jr., 2d Lieut. J. P. Fagan, C.A.R.C. To Coast Defenses of San Diego, Cal.—Capt. R. S. Chavin, 1st Lieut. R. L. Blanchard, C.A.R.C. To Coast Defenses of Los Angeles—Capt. C. E. Cotten, C.A.R.C.; Capt. E. M. Burd, H. E. Bullis, P. W. Hanna, 2d Lieut. G. H. Klemme, C.A.R.C.; Capt. G. B. Welch, M. P. Morrill, C.A.R.C.; Capt. E. S. Dawson, H. E. Whiteside, R. E. Hall, C.A.R.C.; 1st Lieuts. J. B. Muir, A. F. Benson, C.A.R.C.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Booth, K. C. McOutcheon, C.A.R.C., and 2d Lieut. R. S. Fleet, C.A.R.C. To Coast Defenses of the Columbia—Capt. H. A. Smith, 1st Lieut. G. P. Allen, C.A.R.C. To Coast Defenses of Cristobal and Balboa—Capt. H. R. Behrens, C.A.R.C. To Coast Defenses of Oahu—Capt. J. M. Evans, C.A.R.C.; H. M. Wallace, F. B. Caldwell, 1st Lieuts. E. A. Willford, H. T. Mather, C.A.R.C. To Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays—Capt. C. F. Maguire, C.A.R.C., E. A. Lynn, C.A.R.C. (Feb. 11, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

First Lieuts. H. A. Gould, I.R.C.; A. Derrickson, I.R.C.; H. Brandon, Inf. N.A.; M. S. Cresser, F.A.R.C.; M. E. Arnold, I.R.C.; W. Sanduski, Inf. N.A.; W. E. Hand, F.A.R.C.; C. E. Norris, Inf. N.A.; D. A. Jansen, I.R.C.; and R. N. McLean, F.A.R.C., to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty with the 306th Cav., N.A. (Feb. 11, War D.)

Officers to Del Rio, Texas, for duty with 307th Cav., N.A.: Capt. H. E. Caldwell, F.A.R.C.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Waterworth, Cav. R.C. (Feb. 11, War D.)

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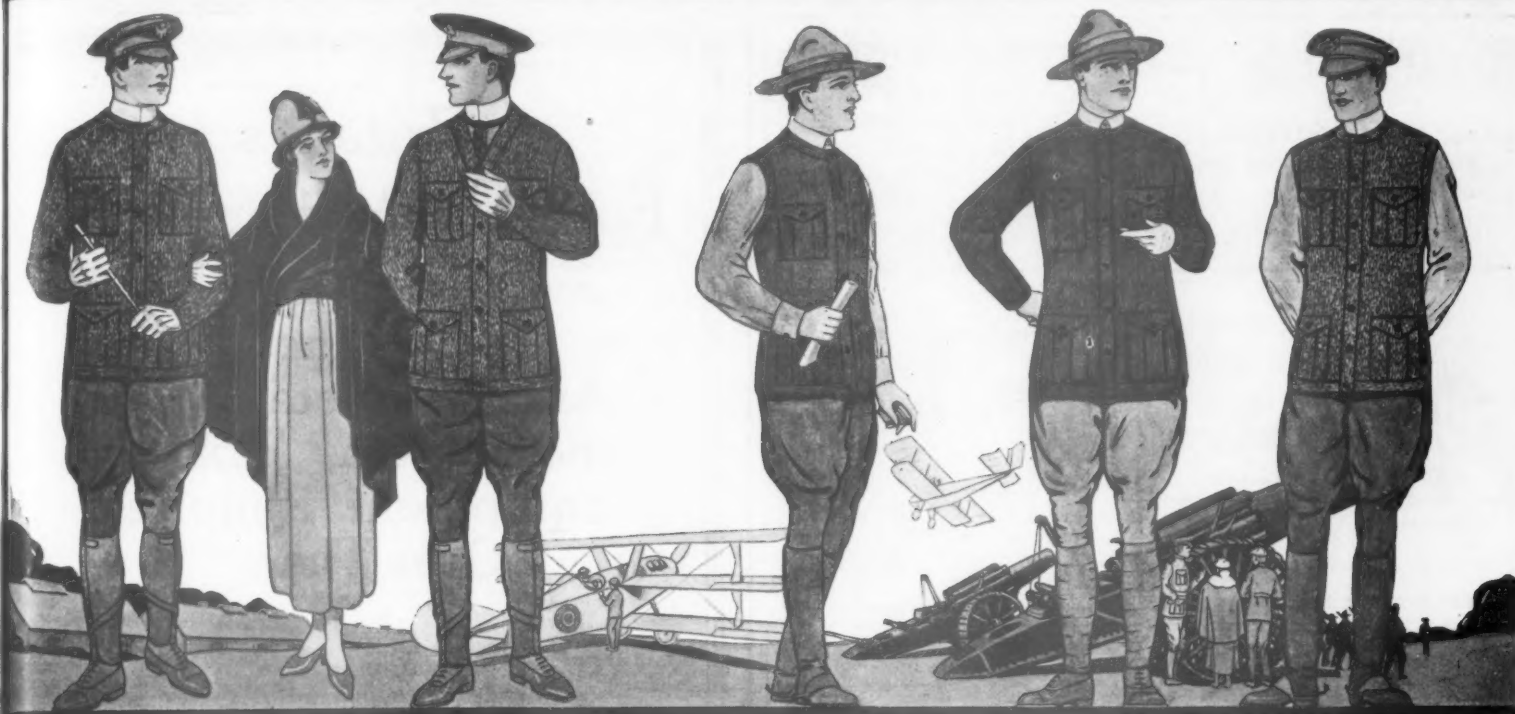
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